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REGD. NO. B.1065

Sunday Edition

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE
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VOL. XXIII NO. 4 BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1935 PRICE: ONE ANNA

All-India Protest Against Reforms On Feb. 7

Reject J. P. C. Proposals Outright

Rajen Babu's Clarion Call

SCHEME "CONCEIVED IN SPIRIT OF IMPERIALISTIC DOMINATION"

NEW DELHI, January 26.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, has issued a public appeal calling upon the country to observe Thursday, (February 7) as a day of protest against the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report on Indian Constitutional Reforms. He says:—

"There being a general demand, I have fixed February 7, for such a demonstration, when public meetings should be held all over the country. The following resolution is suggested for adoption at such meetings:—

TEXT OF RESOLUTION

'This public meeting of citizens condemns the proposed constitutional changes as conceived in a spirit of imperialistic domination and economic exploitation, and disclosing no intention of transferring real power to the people of India. This meeting places on record its considered opinion that it prefers to continue to struggle for "Swaraj" under the present constitution, and calls upon the popular representatives of the Legislatures to reject the proposed scheme".

COUNTRYWIDE DEMONSTRATION.

"The Joint Parliamentary Committee proposals have been condemned by all shades of public opinion in the country, and I appeal to all to participate in the country-wide demonstration against them. Reports of meetings should be sent to the All-India Congress Committee Office at Patna."—A.P.

INDO-BRITISH AGREEMENT

Congress Party's Move To Terminate It By Amendment

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

The Congress Party has given notice of an amendment to Sir Joseph Bhore's motion on the Indo-British Trade Agreement to be moved on January 29 that after due consideration of the same, the Assembly disapproves of the said agreement and recommends to the Goveernment of India to terminate the same. —A. P.

J. P. C. PROPOSALS

Jinnah To Move Amendment To Resolution In Assembly?

NEW DELHI, January 26.

It is understood that Mr. Jinnah will move an amendment to the resolution regarding the J. P. C. recommendations when it comes up in the Legislative Assembly.—A.P.

INSANE EX-SOLDIER'S SURPRISING ACT

Jumps Over Foot-Board Of Kolhapur Raja's Car

POONA, Jan. 26.

According to the Kolhapur correspondent of the "Dnyan Prakash', one Abdul Babukhan, a Pathan, jumped over the foot-board of the Royal car when His Highness Rajaram Chhatrapati was inside the car, to the surprise of all.

The incident took place this afternoon, in the Market Square as the car was proceeding to the new Palace.

Abdul, an ex-soldier, was immediately overpowered and put under arrest. He was thoroughly examined but nothing incriminating found on his person. The incident has created a sensation.

Later it transpired that Abdul did this in a fit of insanity, and he has been sent to hospital.—United Press.

Serious Motor Accident At Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, Jan. 26.

Mr. E. C. Oates, an European resident of Lucknow and a member of the Indian Tea Cess Committee escaped a fatal accident last night. He was coming from Lucknow driving his own car and when nearing the Cawnpore Railway Station, his car skidded as he tried to avoid a 'tonga' and dashed into the railings alongside the railway lines. He was badly hurt, and the car completely smashed.—A.P.

Indore To Have First-Class Aerodrome?

INDORE, Jan. 25.

Attempts are being made to provide a first-class aerodrome close to Indore on Bombay-Agra Road and to manage it on commercial lines. Many leading businessmen have expressed their readiness to support a well-considered move to make commercial aviation in Indore a practical proposition.

The Government of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar have also been exploring the possibility of securing suitable landing grounds near Indore and in the districts.—United Press.

Japanese Offensive Against Soviets?

Reported Massing Of Troops

DAIREN, January 26.

Consequent on the alleged attack on the patrolling Manchukuo troops, northward of Boinor Lake, the western border of Manchukuo, where Japan claims its sphere of influence, the Japanese troops are reported to be massing for offensive against Soviets, and a struggle for territory between Japan-Manchukuo and Soviet-Mongol forces are looming.—Reuter.

WASHINGTON SENSATION

Govt. Defrauded Of 4 Million Dollars

FEDERAL OFFICIALS INVOLVED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26

A number of Federal officials are involved in allegations in a conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with four million dollars a project for canal in Texas whereinto the United States Attorney Mr. Leslie Garnett has ordered investigation. A special grand jury has been summoned on 6th February. It is first to be summoned ever since the famous Teapot Dome scandal in 1929. Critics have alleged that the Government have been defrauded a million dollars in handling vast sums allotted to public works during past two years —Reuter.

JINNAH-RAJEN BABU PARLEYS

J.P.C. Report Debate The Issue?

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, January 26.

Conversations in the Assembly lobby circles reveal that Mr. M. A. Jinnah stated, today, at a meeting of the All-India Muslim League, that he was having some consultations with Babu Rajendra Prasad the Congress President. These are understood to relate to the forthcoming Assembly Debate on the J. P. C. Report and the attitude of Mussalmans thereto.

MAHATMA BACK IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

Mahatma Gandhi completed his village programme after visiting Humayunpur, Munirka and Ramtal —A. P.

CONGRESS M.L.As. AND E. P. ASSOCIATION

NEW DELHI, Jan 25.

The Congress Party in the Assembly has resolved not to put a ban on members joining the Empire Parliamentary Association, if they so choose.—A P.

Bombay Affirms Independence Day Resolution

Mammoth Meeting At Chowpatty

Half-Mile Long Procession Passes Through City Streets

UNPARALLELED ENTHUSIASM EVINCED: SCENES REMINISCENT OF DAYS OF 1930

Flag Unfurled And Resolution Read By Mr. Nariman Solemnly Passed

After the laps of five years, Bombay again celebrated the Independence Day on Saturday, without any police or Governmental ban.

Though one cannot compare Saturday's celebration with the first Independence Day celebrations in 1930, when more than three lakhs of people assembled on the Chaupatty Sands, and enthusiastically took a vow not to recede even a step till Independence was won, yet the celebrations reminded one of the famous days that followed the First Independence Day.

25,000 FLAGS SOLD.

Not less than 25,000 paper tri-colour flags were sold all over the city, and while there was a further demand for the flags, the B.P.C.C. could not cope up with it.

For the first time after four years, barring the Presidential Procession, of October 21st last a procession half a mile long started from the Congress House and before it reached the Chaupatty Sands, after wending its way through crowded streets several thousands had joined it.

MASS OF SEETHING HUMANITY.

The enthusiasm and interest of the people had been roused to such an extent and such a high pitch by the celebration of the Independence Day, that when the procession reached the Chaupatty, a mass of seething humanity could be seen on the Sands in front of the Wilson College.

With the hoisting of the National Flag, and passing of the Independence Day resolution, very solemnly, which reminded the people about the importance of the occasion and the resolution, the meeting terminated.

Since an early hour of the morning Desh Sevikas and Volunteers of the different District Congress Committees spread themselves all over the city, selling the 'tri-colour' Flags.

The tri-colour Flags were hoisted over several of the house tops in the city, and the Flags over the Congress House and over the different Congress Committee Offices were also flying full-mast.

From about 4-30 p.m. people began to gather near the Congress House to join the mammoth procession that was to be taken out from the B.P.C.C. office.

Exactly at 5-30 p.m., a long procession started from the Congress House in the following order.—

The National Flag carried by volunteers;

Desh Sevikas and ladies;

Leaders, and B.P.C.C. members;

Members of the Congress Socialist Party; and

The general public bringing up the rear.

Besides several National Flags, several national slogans printed on cloth were also carried by volunteers. "Non-violence is our Strength", "In Swadeshi is our Salvation", "Communal Unity is our Common Aim", "Village Uplift means Economic Freedom" were some of the slogans carried.

Cries of "Vande Mataram", "Up. Up With the National Flag" were continuously raised.

Those who joined the procession included: Messrs. K. F. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi; Nagindas Master; Mulraj Karsondas, Mathuradas Tricumji, S. K. Patil, M. R. Masani, Abidali Jafferbhoy, Sardar Thamansingh, Mrs. Perin Captain, Miss Bachuben Lotwala, Mrs. Urmila Mehta, Miss Safia Somji, Ishwarbhai Patel. Dr. Bhaskar Patel, Mr. Jethmal Narandas, Mr. Gunvant Kapadia, Sunderdas Morarji and Mr. Sirajuddin Vasi.

PROCESSION STARTS.

As the procession slowly wended its way on the Girgaum Back Road, the numbers began to swell and by the time the procession had crossed the Charni Road, it was more than half a mile long. Besides those, who were walking with the procession thousands of men, women and children had lined up on both sides of the roads as well as on balconies, thoughout the route.

By the time, it had passed Girgaum Back Road, Bhuleshwar and was entering the Kalbadevi Road, the length of the procession reminded one of the 1930 days, when practically everyday processions used to start from the Congress House, only to be stopped at a certain distance by a posse of police. This time also police constables and officers were in evidence, but they were there to control the crowd and the traffic only and the processionists were allowed to pass peacefully.

SCENES AT KALBADEVI.

On the Kalbadevi Road, National Flags were in evidence over practically every building, and thousands of people witnessed the Independence Day procession from house-tops, while the Hindi version of the Independence Day resolution was practically littered all over the streets.

With cries of "jais" and shouting of national slogans, the procession reached the Chaupatty Sands, at about 6-45 p.m. after passing through Princess Street, Girgaum Road, Opera House, Sandhurst Bridge and Chaupatty Road.

Long before the Procession reached Chaupatty sands, thousands of people had gathered round the specially erected platform to take the Complete Independence vow. Besides the pro-

(Continued on page 5).

AJRA FIRING ENQUIRY PERSONNEL

Kolhapur Premier And Residential Officer

(From Our Correspondent.)
(By Telephone.)

POONA, Jan. 26.

The Prime Minister of Kolhapur and Captain Russell, Residential Officer, will, it is understood, form the Commission of Inquiry, to inquire into the Ajra firing incident.

Pleasing Planets By Feeding The Poor

KARACHI, Jan. 23.

To mitigate the evil influence of the conjunction of the five heavenly bodies—the Sun, Mercury, Venus, Saturn and Rahu—a number of people have set about pleasing the gods by feeding the poor and offerings to the Brahmins. Last weeks cold wave has been attributed to the planets.

It will be recalled that last year a period of calamity in India involving the earthquake disaster in Bihar coincided with a conjunction of seven planets.—A.P.

STOP PRESS.

FEDERATION AND PRINCES.

Discussion regarding the proposed Federation and the position of Princes and various communities in it, as also the method of election was continued, when the Muslim League met this afternoon, but no decision has yet been arrived at. Reference is reported to have been made to the starting of unity talks once again but some members are stated to have given the warning that such talks should not be started on behalf of the League, but should be carried on by members only in their private capacity, and that in case the terms were not prejudicial to Muslim interests the League would consider them. One of the members is said to have remarked that unless there was unity between the Hindus and the Muslims there was no self-respect for either of them.

Touching joint and separate electorates Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan said it would be honourable if Muslims acceded to Joint electorates.—A. P

"INCIDENT CLOSED?"

TOKIO, Jan. 26.

As a consequence of the retreat of General Sungsheyuan's troops from the area of the recent hostilities at Charhar, it is announced the incident is now closed, and the General is prepared to settle the affair amicably.—Reuter.

GALE HAVOC IN BRITAIN AND IRELAND

LONDON, Jan. 26.

A fierce gale, described in some parts as worst in living memory continued to sweep, Britain and Ireland to-day. It did considerable damage inland in felling treets, telegraph poles and even blowing over sheep.

The "Rosslare" lifeboat, made valiant efforts to rescue nine crew of a Trawler driven ashore near Rosslare pier, but the crew three times refused to leave, although the Trawler was driven broadside on beach.

No news has been received of the 'Latvian' steamer, 'Ganja' swept out to sea, when attempting to enter Blyth harbour, last evening, with two Blyth pilots aboard. —Reuter.

Sarat Bose To Challenge Govt. Authority

Test Case To Seek Relief In Court Of Law?

Case To Be Filed In Calcutta High Court Early Next Week?

CALCUTTA, January 26.

The "United Press" reliably understands that Sjt. Sarat Chandra Bose has instructed his solicitors to file a test case challenging the Government's authority to prevent him from obeying the summons issued by the Governor-General himself, for attending the Legislative Assembly sittings and thereby making it impossible for discharging his obligations towards his electors.

The case is likely to be filed at the Calcutta High Court early next week.

ASSEMBLY DEBATE RECALLED.

It will be recalled that in the course of his defence of the Government against the attacks of the Congress Members in the Assembly, challenging the Government in this connection Sir N. N. Sarkar, the Law Member, suggested that Mr. Bose might seek relief in Court of Law if he thought that his rights had been infringed.—United Press.

DY. PRESIDENTSHIP

Nationalist Party To Put Up A. C. Dutt?

NEW DELHI, January 26.

The Congress Nationalist Party considered the names of Mr. Akhil Chunder Dutt, Sardar Sant Singh and Mr. Lahiri Chaudhry, members of the party, for nomination for the Deputy Presidency of the Assembly and decided to put up Mr. Akhil Chunder Dutt. After this decision Mr. Lahiri Chaudhry resigned his membership of the party while Sardar Sant Singh has accepted the party's verdict.—A.P.

JUBILEE CELEBRATION

Local police authorities invited the other day several temple-managers in the city. From inquiries, it now transpires, it was in connection with the co-operation of these public temple-managers in the King's Jubilee celebrations.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted District Organisers in every District for the Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (9548).

Wanted—Depot Managers to push sale of Tea (Packets and Loose). Monthly allowance Rs. 25 plus commission, House rent, etc. No security required. T. Hansraj Bros., 180, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta. (3575).

Wanted one Gujarati knowing experienced Architectural Draftsman who can also work as an Overseer. Knowledge of Surveying and levelling essential. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, stating age, previous experience and minimum salary expected to the Dewan, Wankaner State. (9550).

Servants of India Insurance Company, Ltd., New Delhi (First year's business over Rs. 20,00,000), invites applications for Agency in Bombay, Suburbs and throughout Presidency, from energetic and influential parties. Specially attractive terms for really good producers. Apply sharp or call on Branch Manager, 271, Hornby Road, 2nd Floor (Opp. India Bank).

56 EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted—Candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Hostel available. The Principal, British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind). (3509).

Desai's Coaching Classes for all University Examinations, including Senior Cambridge. Highly efficient staff. Apply S. P. Desai, M.Sc. (London), Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao. (3569)

58. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

House Desirable, handbook to acquire Homes that charm by Barron Rs. 7/8/-. Youman's Guide containing thousands of Recipes Rs. 15/-. King Company, near Central Bank, Bombay. (3581).

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Divisional Chief Agents in Bombay Presidency. Attractive terms for capable workers. The Company declared Bonus last year. Apply with particulars to: The Bengal Insurance & Real Property Co., Ltd., 2, Church Lane, Calcutta. (9559).

75. INVESTMENTS.

Advertizer with immediate business on hand requires Finance of Rupees Fifty Thousand for manufacture of Oil Engines and Oil Mill Machinery in Bombay. Return of Capital within five years by regular monthly payments and six per cent interest plus commission. Safety and Soundness guaranteed. Unique opportunity for sound investment. Apply Box No. 3552, "Bombay Chronicle."

4TH WEEK 4TH WEEK

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An outstanding "ACHIEVEMENT"

A brilliantly acted superbly directed Master Talkie

MAJESTIC
CINEMA
Girgaum, BOMBAY No. 4.

Sutta Khel Prosecution Fails

Counsel For Defence Exposes Glaring Contradictions Between Panchnama And Evidence Of Witnesses

The Third Presidency Magistrate acquitted on Friday one Pranlal Amarsi on the charge of conducting a common gaming house at Mumba Devi.

The accused was arrested from a room on the first floor of a building near Mumba Devi on the 14th December last, when a nocturnal raid was carried out there by the Sub-Inspector Jaywant of the Princess Street Police.

After Counsel for the defence had dealt exhaustively with the unsatisfactory nature of the evidence and "glaring contradictions" between the 'panchnama," the evidence of the Punter, and the depositions of the other witnesses, the Magistrate acquitted the accused.

After several adjournments, the case reached its hearing on Friday.

Mr. De Cunha prosecuted and Mr. Chhelshankar D. Vyas defended the accused.

The prosecution case was that the accused was conducting the gaming house for a considerable time; that the room was rented in the name of one P. Kalidas, but it was the accused and one Dhanji who paid the rent and carried on sutta-gambling.

Sub-Inspector Jaywant, a punter and one of the Panchas gave evidence for the prosecution.

Cross-examined by Mr. Vyas S. I. Jaywant stated that he found a red note book near the threshold and marked coins inside the pocket of the coat belonging to the accused. Two sutta-slips were also found beneath the mattress at a distance from the accused.

The coat was hanging at a distance from the accused. The punter was sent to the accused only once. Search was carried out in the presence of the Panchas.

The punter in cross-examination said that he had gone more than once at the accused to lay bets. On the night of the raid he laid Rs. 2-8-0 on various figures. These were marked. Accused accepted the same and pocketed it He did not write down the bets on slips but promised that he would do it.

The Punter further said that it was a fact that it was the practice with receivers to write down the bets as soon as they were received. The Punter was cross-examined at length about his business-occupation.

"GLARING CONTRADICTIONS"

After cross-examining the Panch, Mr. Vyas argued that the prosecution had failed to bring home the charge to the accused. There were glaring contradictions between the various depositions of prosecution witnesses. Besides, the warrant was executed sixteen days after it was taken out.

Neither the sutta-slips nor the red note-book containing sutta-entries were found with the accused. These things were found at a considerable distance. It was not suggested by the prosecution that these were thrown there by the accused. The marked coins were found in a coat hanging at a distance from the accused. It was possible that the punter may have put them in the pocket of the coat, without giving them to the accused.

The Punter said he gave the marked coins to the accused, but there was not a tittle of evidence to substantiate his statement. A punter's mere word could not be relied upon, as he had uttered lies in the witness-box, contradicted S. I Jaywant on material points and proved himself a thoroughly discreditable man.

He was a man without occupation and had admitted that it was his practice to go to various places to gamble. Could the word of such a man be ever relied upon?

"ENIGMA OF SUTTA SLIPS"

Mr. Vyas then emphasized the contradiction between what was stated in the Panchnama and the oral evidence of S. I. Jayawant. The Panchnama stated that the red note-book exhibited in the court was found beneath the mattress, whereas S. I. Jayawant said that it was found near the threshold of the room.

The Pancha also said that the book was near the threshold. It was impossible to reconcile this contradiction. Either the Sub-Inspector and the Panch were false or the Pannama was false. In either case, the contradiction was fatal to the prosecution. The fact was that the punter placed both the marked coins and the book in the room.

Then there was the enigma of the sutta-slips. How could they go beneath the mattress? If they were really found beneath the matress and were genuine, then there must be the entries of amounts laid and also the figures selected by the punter.

Any one who knew or saw sutta betting would bear testimony to the fact that bets are written down as soon as they are received. No receiver could rely on his memory for the payment of "Valan."

The slips found beneath mattress did not bear the amounts laid by the punter on certain figures. The inference could, therefore, be drawn that the slips were false and thrown into the room by the punter. A man, who could not account for his means of livelihood was certainly capable of putting in false slips.

Under the circumstances, defence-counsel submitted that a grave doubt was raised against the credibility of prosecution evidence, and the accused consequently deserved an acquittal.

The court accordingly ordered the acquittal of the accused.

GAMING HOUSE UNDER GUISE OF CLUB

Proprietor Gets One Month's Jail And Fined Rs. 500

"MOVE TO HOODWINK POLICE"

That the minute book and the membership forms were maintained to hoodwink the police, was the observation made by Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, when sentencing Balaram Anandram, Proprietor of the "Bombay City Club" on Saturday to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment, for keeping and conducting a common gaming house under the guise of a club.

The prosecution case was that Balaram was conducting a common gaming house to which he admitted certain members of the public. after keeping the place under observation for sometime, Sergeant Saunders of the Princess Street Police Station was deputed to get on friendly terms with Balaram.

On October 15, 1933, a raid was arranged and several police officers went to the Club which was situated in a building in Sheikh Memon Street. The Pathan watchman employed by Balaram to keep away all undesirable persons from entering the Club premises, recognised Sergeant Saunders of the party and being aware that the Sergeant was a friend of Balaram, permitted him to enter.

Police Rush In

No sooner the gate was opened the police party rushed in and raided the rooms. Bogus players sent in advance with marked notes were in the room with several others and the police seized several packs of cards, counters and other instruments of gaming.

Discussing the defence evidence, the Magistrate observed that from the cross-examination of those witnesses it was clear that the Minute Book, the account book, and the membership forms were maintained to "hoodwink" the police.

The evidence of one of the members of the Managing Committee disclosed that he signed documents long before he was appointed on the committee. The Magistrate characterised this evidence as "hopeless" but it threw plenty of light on the nature of the defence evidence.

Bogus Club

The Magistrate held that the evidence conclusively proved that the Club was a bogus Club and used only as a common gaming house and convicted the accused.

Before passing sentence Mr. Mankar pointed out that the accused had four previous convictions in 1923 for conducting "bucket shops."

The Magistrate therefore passed a deterrent sentence as stated above.

A Tale of Two Tuneful Hearts in Song-Time!

"ROMANCE" or "DURDE-DILL"

Now Second Week

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Lovely, Lilting 'LALITA'

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Saturday & Sunday Extra Shows: 3 p.m. Daily 5-30, 8 and 10 p.m.

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KILLED BY MOTOR CAR

But Police Fail To Trace Vehicle Which Caused Tragedy

"Death by multiple fractures and severe injuries" was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's Jury at the inquest held on the body of an unknown Hindu. "We are satisfied," added the Jury, "that the man was run over by a motor vehicle but in the absence of any other evidence, we are unable to say whether the driver was negligent or the man was accidentally run over."

Sub-Inspector Satam, in giving evidence, said that he received on January 17 information that the dead body of a Hindu was lying at DeLisle Road. He added that he noticed skid marks of the wheels of a motor vehicle. The vehicle has, however, not been traced as yet.

FEW FALLS IN KASHMIR

POONA, Jan. 26.

The eastern disturbance is passing away eastwards after causing local falls of rain or snow in the Northwest Frontier Province and Punjab Kumaon Hills, and a few falls in Kashmir. Cherat reports half inch and Sonamarg quarter.

FORECAST

Scattered showers may occur in certain parts of the country and Assam.—A. P.

THREE BURNING FATALITIES

Two Women And One Child Victims Of Tragedies

"Shock from severe burns accidentally sustained" was the verdict returned by the Coroner's Jury on Saturday at the inquest on Radhikabai Shioram (18).

The woman was found lying unconscious in her room at Kumbarwada on Friday evening. She had received extensive burns all over the body. She was removed to the J.J. Hospital but soon after admission she expired.

11-Year-Girl's Death

A similar verdict was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Saturday at the inquest on Samratbai Nathalal (14).

It is stated the sari of the girl who was cooking food in a 'segri' caught fire on January 23 when she got up to fetch coal. She was removed to the G.T. Hospital where she expired on Friday evening.

SCALDED TO DEATH

Raghav Velji, a boy aged 3, who was scalded on January 18 succumbed to the injuries on Friday at the G. T. Hospital.

The father of the boy removed him to the Hospital only on Friday evening.

The inquest on the body has been postponed.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

Lohana Landlord Files Complaint Against "Pol Patrika"

Mr. Pitambar Bhagwanji, a landlord and cloth-merchant of Bombay, owning five shops, belonging to the Lohana community and a trustee of several institutions has filed a complaint for defamation against Mr. Nagardas Gadhia, Editor of the "Pol Patrika", a well-known Gujarati weekly of Bombay.

The complainant in his written complaint alleges that three articles in the "Pol Patrika" on Nov. 29, Dec. 6 and Dec. 13 last, refer to him, his son and his daughter-in-law. The articles, he alleges, are false, defamatory and written with a malicious object. They are alleged to contain scandalous insinuations against the complainant.

The complainant adds that as soon as he came to know of such campaign of vilification against him he consulted his solicitors, and sent a notice calling upon the accused to give him the name of the informant and also to apologise and give an undertaking. The accused, however, failed to do so.

He therefore charges the accused and prays that he may be dealt with according to law.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate having ordered a summons to be issued the case was taken up on Thursday when hearing was postponed to March 13.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, Advocate appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Kothasthane, Advocate, for the defence.

FROM NEXT SATURDAY 2nd FEBRUARY

KOLHAPUR CINETONE'S

GREAT PICTURE OF THE YEAR

KALIYA MARDAN

Director MAJOR DADASAHEB NIMBALKAR

Cameraman KAMBLE

Recordist C. MODAK

altogether an unusual Picture!

From SATURDAY NEXT AT **ROXY Talkies**

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THEFT OF SHOES FROM MOSQUE

Watchman Catches Alleged Offender

The strange case of a Muslim stealing shoes from a mosque was told on Saturday before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate Mazagaon.

It is stated that Jaffer Ali Mahommed Ali entered without shoes the Hamidia Mosque on Friday noon for prayer.

Before beginning the prayer the accused is said to have picked up one pair of shoes and kept it in a cupboard in which the member of the community also keep their shoes. The movements of the accused were all the while being watched by the watchman.

After the prayer was over, the accused came out first and it is said, picking up a pair of shoes that did not belong to him was about to go away when the watchman arrested him and detained him in the mosque. Later he was handed over to the Pydhoni Police.

The Magistrate remanded him to police custody till Feb. 7.

It is understood the marriage ceremony of His Highness the Maharaja of Nawanagar Shri Digvijaysinghji will take place in the month of Falgun.

STOLEN WATCH SOLD FOR 1 PICE?

The Dongri Police arrested Kashi Govind, and Gulamhussein Bandealli on Friday night on a charge of theft.

It is alleged Kashi, a young girl, stole a wrist watch and six buttons valued at Rs. 70 and then sold it to the Mahomedan who is a hawker for one pice!

The Mahomedan was arrested on a statement made by the girl.

The Presidency Magistrate, second Court, Mazagaon, remanded the girl to the Children's Home at Umarkhadi and the Mahomedan to police custody till February 4.

CHEMBUR SCHOOLS GATHERING

CHEMBUR, Jan. 24.

The Students' Social Gathering of the District Local Board Schools of Chembur, Bombay Suburban District, took place recently in the special Pandal erected near the Chembur Boys School. Mr. Prabhaker N. alias Annasaheb Sonalker was in the chair.

A successful programme of dialogues, Jezim, lathi, bothathi by the boys and girls was performed.

A Harijan school has been opened at Balunda village in the Jodhpur State with 25 students on the roll.

KOHINOOR
CINEMA
DADAR, B.B.

From SATURDAY the 26th Jan.

KING KONG
Monsters of ages past invade our world today!
From an idea by Edgar Wallace and Merian C. Cooper
With Fay Wray Robt. Armstrong Grace Cabot
A COOPER-SCHOEDSACK PRODUCTION
David O. Selznick, executive producer
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WONDER
PICTURE OF THE YEAR
Running.....
4th GLORIOUS WEEK

SAROJ'S GOLD DIGGERS

Shah Baheram

Starring:—
NISAR and SARDAR AKHTAR
ZEBUNNISA, DULARI (H.M.V.)
JANIBABU, etc.

At

GLOBE TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD.

TIME: 5-15, 8, and 10-45.
Fri., Sat., Sun. and Holidays AT 2-45.

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SMALL TRADE BUYING IN COTTON

Operators Await Washington Developments

LIVERPOOL MARKET STEADY ON BETTER EGYPTIANS

Narrow Trading Market

BOMBAY, Jan. 26.

The New York cotton futures market was quiet and featureless on Friday with a moderate business. There was utter absence of speculative enthusiasm and operators are now inclined to await Washington developments. In view of the gold decision much of the open business is closed as it is believed that if the Supreme Court's decision is against the Government, there will be sharp improvement in dollars which must have considerable effect on cotton prices. The undertone of the market was steady and South is not inclined to sell.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 points with May 12.50 which was the lowest level for the day. During the early part of the session there was moderate trade buying which resulted in a rise of 5 points from the opening level and May was quoted 12.55, the highest level for the day at noon.

In the afternoon the market was quiet with scattered selling and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. The market closed at a decline of 3 points for distant deliveries Spot cotton prices remained unchanged at 12.65c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 3 to 1 point. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 12.67c.

On Friday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with May 6 83.

There was good trade and local buying in response to better Egyptian advices. Later on prices declined on Bombay straddle reversing and hedge-selling by the trade were the only offtake. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range of 3 points and finally closed at a decline of 2 points for distant months but near months were unchanged Middling American spot cotton prices improved one point at 7.08d per lb

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was easy on increased selling influenced by lower Bombay advices and closed at a decline of 6 points. At the close January was 5.98, March 5.97 and May 5.97.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Sakels futures were fairly steady on higher Alexandria advices and closed at a decline of one point to a rise of 2 points with spot cotton one point up at 9d. per lb. Uppers futures were steady and closed at a rise of one point.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly active on improved buying and Sakels futures closed at a rise of 14 to 13 points. Ashmouni futures were also steady and closed at a rise of 10 points with February 13.76.

PROSPECTS OF EXPORTS

Messrs. M and B Stern in their report give the following extract from their head office market report:—

"It will be remembered that the U. S. President predicted that the carry-over of American cotton in the United States would be reduced to four million bales during the course of the next three years. With a prospective crop perhaps equal to consumption, it seems imperative in order to achieve this reduction that exports of cotton must be increased. The world spinners are large buyers of American cotton at a price—is it possible therefore that the rumour of a new plan to reduce stocks of cotton by stabilising exports, is virtually a method of competing with outside growths in all consuming markets, but at the same time advancing the value of cotton used for domestic purposes in order to continue the loan of 12 cents a lb. to the growers of the coming crop?

Probably our interpretation of this rumour is incorrect, but for the time being, we would not advise any new straddle operations, as naturally the dumping of cotton would cause the straddle differences to narrow between the American and Liverpool Arrival markets.

AWAIT DEVELOPMENTS

With so many outside uncertainties which might affect the value of cotton to some extent, we prefer to await developments before entering into new transactions. We must express our opinion however, that whatever be the outcome of the Supreme Court's decision on the Gold Clause, we think that the U. S. Congress is prepared for an adverse ruling, and new legislation would be quickly brought into operation, in order to prevent what would appear to be the Nation's bankruptcy."

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 12.55 (12-7 p.m.)

Lowest 12.50—05 (10 a.m.)

Liverpool May highest 6.83 plus 05 (10-15 a.m.)

Lowest 6 80 (3-15 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market very quiet. Demand chiefly for Brazilian cotton. Lancashire yarn market quiet, with only a small business.

Liverpool: Narrow trading market with general disinclination to operate until Washington outlook clarified. Small fluctuations probable pending gold clause decision February fourth. If adverse to Administration expect Dollar sharply appreciate.

Liverpool: Market steady. Fair amount Bombay selling probably stale liquidation. Bullish.

New York: Steadiness indicates absence of uneasiness as to result of gold cases. Unfavourable weekly statistics without effect.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Jan. 25

March 1935	12.49—01
May 1935	12.53—02
July 1935	12.54—01
October 1935	12.46—03
December 1935	12.52—03
Middling Spot	12.65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Jan 25

January 1935	....
March 1935	12.47—03
May 1935	12.54—01
Middling Spot	12.67—02

NEW YORK.
New York, Jan 25

New York 10-15 a.m.—	
March 1935	12.46
May 1935	12.51
July 1935	12.51
New York Noon Call—	
March 1935	12.46
May 1935	12.52
July 1935	12.51

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Jan. 25.

	Bale
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	12,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool 10-12 a.m. Quotation	Today Prices
January 1935 ..		6.81+0
February 1935 ..		6.82
March 1935	6.86	6.83
April 1935		6.81
May 1935	6.83	6.80
June 1935		6.79
July 1935		6.78
August 1935 ..		6.75
September 1935 ..		6.72
October 1935 ..		6.69—01
November 1935 ..		6.67—02
December 1935 ..		6.67—02
January 1936 ..		6.66—02
Middling Spot ..		7.08+01

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, Jan. 25

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality 10-1/4

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Jan 25

J. G. J. SAKELLARIDIS—	
January 1935	8.63
March 1935	8.62
May 1935	8.62
July 1935	8.62
October 1935	8.61
November 1935	8.61
F. G. E. Spot	9.00

LONDON GOLD.
London, Jan. 25

Gold Bar Fine per oz 97/1 4 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Jan. 25

London on—	
Berlin	12.24
Amsterdam	7.27 1 2
Brussels	24.09 1 2
Madrid	36.00
Milan	57.56
Berne	15.20 1 2
Paris	74.59
Prague	117.81
London on New York	
Closing rate ..	4.87-13/16

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, Jan 25

Wheat, Rozaire Santa Fe, parcels Jan./Feb. sellers 21/1-1/2.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels Jan. Feb. sellers 21/3

Wheat, South Australian, parcels Jan./Feb sellers 21/6

LONDON SILVER.
London, Jan 25

Silver—Market steady.

Spot	24-5/8
Forward	24-3/4

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Jan 25

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	18
Electric Bond Common	6 3/4
Consolidated Gas	21 1/2
Western Union Telg	31 1/2
Radio Corporation	5
New York Central	18 1/4
Erie R R	10 1/2
Great North Pfd	14
Distillers Seagram	17
6 per cent Denmark 1942	103
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	91 1/2
Bethelehem Steel	31
United States Steel	37 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	23 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 3/4
Kennecott Copper	17
International Harvestor	41
Ford Motors of Canada 'A'	50
General Motors	31 3/4
Socony	14
Chase Bank	25
National City Bank	21 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	340
Celanese Corp of Amr	31
National Dairy	16
4 1/2 per cent Australia	96 3/4
6 per cent Norway 1944	105
4 1/2 per cent Can Nat Rly 1954	103 3/8

Market steady with upward tendency

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool Jan 25

BROACH —	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.86
Fine Good Staple	6.01
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	6.16
C. P. OOMRA —	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	5.85
Fine No. 1 Staple)	6.04
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	6.19
BENGAL —	
Good	3.97
Fine	4.07
Superfine	4.17
SCINDE —	
Good	4.07
Fine	4.17
Superfine	4.27

SEEDS.
London, Jan 25

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F ton, Jan. sellers £9/12/6

Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F ton Jan./Feb. sellers £12/17/6

Linseed Bombay London C.I.F ton Jan./Feb. sellers £12/17/6.

Rapeseed Toria Hull/Continent C.I.F Jan./Feb. sellers £14/10/0

Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F ton Jan./sellers £13/10/0

Cottonseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton No offers

LINSEED OIL
London Jan 25

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt February sellers 20/10 1/4

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt May Aug sellers 21/6

LONDON RUBBER
London, Jan. 25

Smoked sheet standard ribbed plain 6 5/16 sellers

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London Jan 25

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	72-1
Indian Stock, 3 per cent 1948 or after	93 1/2
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or after	99-7/8
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	117
Consols 2 1/2 per cent ..	92 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	111 7 8
War Loan 5 1/2 per cent 1952	109
Funding Loan, 4 per cent 1960/90	120 3 4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	118 3 4
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	16
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	140-1/4
National Bank of India ..	44 5
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

LONDON METALS.
London Jan 25

	£
Copper Brazien	41-1 4
Yellow Metal	34 5 8
Spelter Haro Indian Brands ..	12-1/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge ..	12-3/4
Pig English Ingots Liverpool F.O.B	232

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Jan 25

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5 5/16 per cent to 0 5/8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 5 7/16 per cent. to 0-1/2 per cent

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, 2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, 2-1/2 per cent to 5 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan. 0-1/4 per cent to 0 1/2 per cent.

Interest Days Market Loan. 0-1/2 per cent to 0 1/2 per cent

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, Jan 25

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F

Calcutta per cwt. unchanged.

Bombay per cwt. ..

Karachi per cwt. ..

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan 25

February 12.28
March 12.36—02
April 12.47—02

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan 26

Following quiet but steady New York advices, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 255/12 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 256/4. There was a marked absence of buying at this level and operators were inclined to liquidate purchases. Later on prices declined to Rs. 253. The tone was easy and prices declined to Rs. 248/8 on nervous long liquidation. Later on there was increased buying which resulted in a sharp rally and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A/M. Rs. 250/12
Oomra March Rs. 228
Oomra May Rs. 228/8
Bengal March Rs. 156
Bengal May Rs. 158/8

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G. Bengal—					
U. P.	...	168	165	162	159
Panjab	...	168	165	162	159
Rajputana	...	168	165	162	159
Oomra No 3	243	240	237	233	...
C. P. No. 1	259	256	253	249	...
C. P. No. 2	250	247	244	240	...

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 26.

49 Kotak and Co. Pachora 225
100 Mithabhai Nathoo Amraoti 4 on
70 N. Rajaram Chopda 3 on
25 N. Rajaram Porbandar 28 off
50 Cotton Agent Hissar 163
53 Narshi Nagshi Nagar 225 3/4
93 Mithabhai Nathoo Shegaon 232 1/2
69 G G Kesha and Co. Dondaicha 232 1/2
110 K Damji Chuda 258
101 K. Damji Muriroad 258

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 26

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine	...	178
Bengal Fine	...	169
Bengal F G	...	165
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	168
Sindh-Punjab F G	...	164
Wardha-Hingt	...	248/50
Nagpur/Savner	...	250/52
Pundhurna	...	243
Yeotmal	...	243
Arvi	...	242
Ellichpur	...	240/42
Amraoti-Berar	...	236
Khamgaon	...	238/240
Mulkapur	...	235
Khandesh	220	232/34
Jalna/Sailu	...	232/34
Broach Fine	257	...
Punjab/American	...	290
Punjab/American mix	...	275
Cambodia	325/330	...
Viraj/Sangli	255/265	...
Compta Good	265/275	...
Bagalkot	245	...
Kampala	410	...
Busoga	407	...
Jinja	405	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Jan. 26.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	1,067	100,206
Central India	213	24,285
Barsi and Nagar	1,323	45,928
Hyderabad-Gaorani	679	14,975
Berar	3,018	117,211
Central Provinces	506	24,957
Total Oomras	6,806	327,463
Dholera	288	69,257
N.W. Provinces	616	20,642
Rajputana	109	5,644
Sind-Punjab	2,439	162,231
Broach	...	8,387
Coompta and Dharwar	91	27,245
Westerns-Northerns	45	20,358
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	26,857
Persian	6	2,188
American	...	5,700
Egyptian and African	473	91,308
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	4
Total	10,873	767,389

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 24th Jan.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	2,101	145,346
Japan and China	8,213	340,997
Coast Ports	...	8,584
Up-country by Rail	...	79,149
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	...	45,066
Total	10,314	619,142

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 25

March 58 5/8—5/8d
May 60 3/4—5/8d
July 62 5/8—1/2d

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 25

May 97 3/8 plus 5/8c
July 89 3/8 plus 3/4c
September 87 3/4 plus 3/4c

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Jan 25

March 54 60—05
May 55.05—20
July 55.90—10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.
Bombay, Jan 26

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 97/14/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/14
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 110/5
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 110/4
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 118/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 118/8

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 111/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 103

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 101
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/3
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117
5 per cent 1939/44 108
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1935 101/3
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/10
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102/2

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 104
4 per cent M Deb 1974 103/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent B P T 1956 127
5 1/2 per cent B P T 1937 108

Note: 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/15 and declined to Rs. 97/13. Later on prices were steady at Rs. 97/14.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan 26

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Jan/March
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 April-May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 June-Sept.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32 Jan-Feb
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16 Jan-Feb
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Jan-Feb
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 2/16 Mar-July
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 274 3/4
Banks selling T T 272 3/4
Banks buying T T 270 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 559
Banks buying D D 569
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 3/8
Banks buying T T 77 1/8
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 120
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 97 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87 1/2 25th instant
Shanghai/London 1/5 1/2 26th instant
Japan/London 1/2 26th instant
Java/London 7.23 25th instant
London/Paris 74.59 25th instant
London/Belgium 21.09 1/2 25th instant
London/Switzerland 15.20 1/2 25th instant
London/Italy 57.56 25th instant
London/Berlin 12.24 25th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 25th instant
London/New York 4.87 13/16 25th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.27 25th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very firm
Gold £7-1-4 24th instant £7-1-4 1/2 25th instant
Silver London Ready 24 5/8 24th instant 24 5/8 25th instant
Silver London Forward 24 3/4 24th instant 24 3/4 25th instant
Silver New York Ready 54 5/8 24th instant 54 9/16 25th instant
London discounts 3 mos 3/8 per cent 24th instant 3/8 per cent 25th instant.
London discounts 6 mos 1/2 per cent 24th instant 1/2 per cent 25th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c.
3 mos 2 1/4 per cent
6 mos 2 1/2 per cent
Tone: Tight

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Jan 26

In the absence or any fresh development in foreign markets, the local silver and gold markets ruled quiet but steady with a moderate turnover. Operators who had extensive straddle operations are reversing in silver while the gold market is awaiting developments in America.

Ready silver	64 2 0
March settlement	64 12 0
April settlement	67 6 0
Ready gold	34 13 0
March settlement	34 14 0
April settlement	34 14 6

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 25

Broach A/M opening 254 1/4; highest 255; lowest 252 3/4; closing 252 1/4

Oomra March opening 231 1/2; highest 232; lowest 229 1/2; closing 229 1/2

Oomra May opening 232 1/2; highest 232 1/2; lowest 229 3/4; closing 229 3/4

Bengal March opening 161 3/4; highest 161 3/4; lowest 159; closing 159

Bengal May opening 164 1/2; highest 164 1/2; lowest 161 1/4; closing 161 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 19 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach settlement (21-2-35) Rs. 12 1/2

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 24th January 14,003 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 756,516 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 710,073 bales

Increase 46,443 bales

TATA STEEL SHARES DECLINE ON REALISING

Undertone Easy With Absence Of Buying

WEAK LONG INTEREST IS BEING LIQUIDATED

Bombay, Jan. 26.

The local Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour and during this small session prices declined on heavy realising. Tata Steel shares in which there was extensive long liquidation, found no buyers and the professionals withdrew support.

This was generally anticipated as the overbought situation of the market was considered to result in a sudden collapse but the way in which prices declined, indicates that ultimately the market will do better and while there may be further decline in the near future. We believe it unsafe to follow the decline and prefer covering short sales.

Extensive long interest increased carrying risks and naturally there must be some hesitation, so badly differences were unusually large but liquidation of long interest, reduces risks and low level of prices, will be an inducement for carrying business from one Vaida to another. Anyhow, the action of the market is cautious and the fact remains that the recent rise had some strong technical grounds which still remain unchanged. There is a fair quantity of investment demand which will take care of the heavy deliveries. Thus the general position of the market is improving. Still there is some accumulation of weak long interest in the present Vaida and until the same is liquidated, the situation will not be in favour of bulls.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 967 and declined to Rs. 957. Century shares opened at Rs. 322 and declined to Rs. 318-12. Central India shares declined to Rs. 352-8 from Rs. 356. New Greats opened at Rs. 221 and closed at Rs. 217-8.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened at Rs. 630 and declined to Rs. 623. At this level there was scattered buying which improved prices to Rs. 630 but the improvement was checked on heavy selling pressure which resulted in a rapid decline to Rs. 608.

Tata Steel ordinary shares opened at Rs. 129-8 and advanced to Rs. 131-8 but later on declined to Rs. 128-12. Bombay Burma shares were steady at Rs. 400. Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1,790 and declined to Rs. 1,785. Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1,547 and improved to Rs. 1,555 but increased selling depressed prices to Rs. 1,545.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, Jan. 26.

100 Ahm Ad	306 4
500 Bom. Cotton	55 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	957 8
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	318 12
100 Central India	352 8
100 Colaba	161 4
100 Couria	113 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE
Bombay, Jan 26

Bombay Dyeing 967 962 965 960 963 957
Century 322 320 318/12
Central India 355 356 352/8
Colaba 161/4
Kohinoor 225 223/12
New Great 221 217/8
Simplex 106 105
Swadeshi 245 247 242/8
Bundi 36/8 36/10
Indian Cement 370
Tata Steel Deferred 630 623 625 630 626 616 608 612 608
Tata Steel Ordinary 129/8 129 131/8 130/8 128/12 128/8 129
Bombay Burma 396 400 401/4
Tata Hydro 178 180 178 179/6
Andhra 1790 1785 1792 1790 1785
Tata Power 1547 1545 1555 1548 1545
Tram 166/14

100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	397 8
1 E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100 Finlay	138 12
100 Gokak	226 4
1000 Hindustan	1900 0
100 Indore	107 8
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	86 14
100 Kohinoor	223 12
250 Laxmi	830 0
100 Madhavji	13 0
250 Madras United	65 0
1000 Morarji	1525 0
250 Model	72 8
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	217 8
100 Oosmanshahi	70 0
100 Phoenix	331 4
25 Sassoon Silk	39
1000 Sholapur	2750 0
50 Simplex	105 0
100 Swadeshi	242 8
100 Swan	90 0
25 Tata	12 8
500 Vishnu	1575 0
1000 Western	1035 0

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	107 12
25-50 Central Bank	37 12
500 Imp. Bank	1601 4
125-500 Imp. Bank Cont.	397 8
50-100 Ind Bank	123 0
5 Union	5 14

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	36 10
70 Gwalior	120 8
160 Indian	370 0
40 Katni Def.	1330 0
100 Katni Ord.	375 0
75 Okha	208 12
10 Punjab	25 12
100 Shahabad	371 4
70 United	78 8

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	13 12
15-75 New India	45 4
200 Oriental	4,000 0
10-100 Vulcan	8 1

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	165 10
1000 Andhra Valley	1785 0
100 Shahabad	369 6
10 Ajmer	10 8
50 Bombay Tram	166 14
100 Bom Suburban	165 0
10 Broach	12 12
100 Karachi	213 12
100 Poona	195 0
100 Surat	173 12
100 Tata Hydro	179 6
1000 Tata Power	1545 0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	866 4
100 Amr. Patty	122 8
100 C. Province	87 8
100 Dhond Baramati	87 0
100 Gujrat	72 0
100 Mandra Bhon	94 0
100 Pachora Jamner	91 0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	95 0
500 Tapty Valley	767 8

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	38 8
30 Tata Steel Def.	608 12
75 Tata Steel Ord.	129 0

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	212 8
50 Belapur Sugar	278 12
250 Bombay Steam	315 0
125 Bombay Burma	401 4
15 Bombay Burma Contry	131 4
8sh Bri. B. Petrol	4 0 6
50 Bombay Telephone	117 12
100 Ind. Bleaching	158 12
100 Ind. Radio Def.	570 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	515 0
1000 Port Canning	605 0
15 Scindia	14 9
30 Tata Construction	90 0
25 Tata Oil	24 0

PREFERENCE

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1357 8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	287 8
7 p.c. Bombay Tram.	82 8
5 p.c. Central India	520 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7½ p.c Punjab Cement	14 8
7 p. c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7½ p. c. Tata Power	1418 12
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	182 8
7½ p. c. Tata Steel 2nd	169 8
5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	17 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	655 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS
Bombay, Jan 26.

Khandesh	1,067 bales.
Central India	213 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	1,323 bales.
Hyderabad Gaorani	679 bales.
Berar	3,018 bales.
Central Provinces	506 bales.
Dhollera	288 bales.
N W Provinces	616 bales.
Rajputana	109 bales.
Sind-Punjab	2,439 bales.
Compta-Dharwar	91 bales.
Western-Northerns	45 bales.
Persians	6 bales.
Egyptians	473 bales
Total cotton	10,873 bales.
Wheat	1,857 cwts.
Linseed	2,651 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	139 cwts.
Gingellyseed	440 cwts.
Groundnuts	13,541 cwts
Castorseed	2,690 cwts.
Rice	11,183 cwts.
Myraboliams	2,485 cwts.
Cottonseed	9,583 cwts.
Grams	1,700 cwts.
Jouwar	172 cwts.
Barley	1,277 cwts.
Bajree	2206 cwts.
Coal	1,504 tons.

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York May 131 at Cross Rate 4.87 5/8

Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1935 25s Liverpool May 1935 6.81 Rs. 61 1/2 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 25s New York May 12.52 Rs. 36 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.87 5/8

NEW YORK COTTON DOWN BY 2 POINTS

Uncertainties Regarding Administrations Policy

EASIER TENDENCY IN CROSSRATES

GOLD FIRM AND SILVER STEADY

Foreign Selling Decision In Wheat

BOMBAY, Jan. 26.

INACTIVITY IN NEW YORK

Operatives on New York Cotton Exchange continued to be restricted by pending gold clause decision and uncertanties in connection with Administrative policy with regard to Government loans to new crop.

EASINESS IN STERLING.

Sterling dollar rate eased on continental pressure.

WHEAT AND LINSEED EASY.

Wheat eased on selling influenced by favourable crop news. Linseed witnessed foreign selling.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Jan. 26.

Previous closing	12.53
To-day's opening	12.48
Difference	—.05
To-day's closing	12.51
Difference	—.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

London, Jan. 26.

Previous closing	6.80
To-day's opening	6.81
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	6.79
Difference	—.01

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 250

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 26.

Operations continued to be very much restricted by pending gold decision and uncertainties in connection with administrations policy with regard to government loans for new crop.

However prices displayed fairly good resistance at lower level indicating strong technicatioh situation.

Business in May opened at 12.49 i.e. four points lower than previous closing prices eased under liquidation and speculative selling influenced by unfavourable Liverpool cables but thereafter prices displayed considerable steadiness with May hovering around 12.48 finally with some covering and trade calling market closed at 12.51 for May.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 26.

The following were the opening ranges

March (12.46/12.44) 12.45/12.45
May (12.51/12.50) 12.48/12.47
July (12.50/12.50) 12.49/12.49

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 26.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American January (6.83) 6.81
American March (6.86) 6.82
Egyptian January (8.65) 8.61
Egyptian March (8.64) 8.60

BOMBAY COTTON

NERVOUSNESS CONTINUE SATURDAY MIDNIGHT.

Nervousness continued on the cotton market late in the evening on Saturday when Broach A/May contract fluctuated between Rs. 249 and Rs. 250/8.

At 5-30 p.m. Broach A/May contract was quoted at Rs. 250/12. Later in the evening tremendous selling caused the Broach to decline to Rs. 249. American advices were also discouraging. But later prices recovered at 11 p.m. were ruling at Rs. 250/8.

NERVOUSNESS IN SEEDS MARKET

BOMBAY, Jan. 26.

There was considerable nervous in the local Produce market on rumours that a big firm doing extensive exports business in seeds has gone in to voluntary liquidation .

It is understood that this firm had extensive short speculative interest in groundnuts and the crop being very small, this season, suffered big losses.

As a result of this, groundnuts prices declined Rs. 4 to-day.

It is understood that the Board has appointed a Sub-Committee to enquire into the position of the Bazaar. So far, there is no confirmation, but it will be advisable to await further developments.

The next session of Baroda State Peoples' Conference will be held at Baroda during March next in Holi holidays.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Jan. 26.

Previous closing	4.87 5/8
To-day's opening	4.86 5/8
To-day's closing	4.86

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan. 26.

Previous closing	4.87 15/16
To-day's opening	4.87 5/8
To-day's closing	4.86 5/8

FRANC RATE

London, Jan. 26.

Previous closing	74.59
To-day's opening	74.65
To-day's closing	74.59

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 26.

London Stock Exchange closed.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.87 5/8 and then declined to 4.87 1/2 subsequently on continental pressure rate further eased to 4.86 15/16 franc opened at 74.65 and then eased to 74.59 thereafter movements became narrow and unimportant.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 26.

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Forward	(24 5/8d.)	24 11/16d.
Spot	(24 3/4d.)	24 13/16d

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 26.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-4 1/2) £7-1-8

BULLION

London, Jan. 26.

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 5/8d.) 24 11/16d.
Gold per ounce (£7-1-4 1/2) £7-1-8

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan. 26.

3 months (0 3/8 to 0 3/8) 0 5/16 to 0 3/8

4 months (0 7/16 to 0 7/16 p.c.) 0 3/8 to 0 7/16 p.c.

6 months (1/2 to 1/2 p.c.) 0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan. 26.

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.64 5/8) 5.63 1/2
New York on Bombay	(36.97) 36.99
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 1/2) 0.92 1/2
London on Milan	(57.75) 57.59
London on Shanghai	(1-5 3/8) 1-5 5/8
London on Kobe	(1-2) 1-2

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 26.

Liverpool Wheat opened steady March 59 May 61 1/4 July 63 market was fairly active on moderate trade enquiry but business on whole continued very restricted.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 26.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.97 1/4. Prices eased under commission house selling and liquidation influenced by favourable crop news.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan. 25.

Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 12.21. Prices declined slightly on liquidation and foreign selling with price closing at 12.20.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan. 26.

The following were the rates at 3 30 p.m.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (6-10 1/2) 6-10 1/2
Indian Pekoe (1-7) 1-7
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 3/4) 0-10 3/4
Ceylon higher 2-6 1/4) 2-6 1/4

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb. new crop (£17 5/8) £17 3/4 sold
Dunlop Jan (£221 1/4) unquoted.
Lightning Jan. (£219 1/4) unquoted

RUBBER

Spot (6 5/16) 5 5/16 sold
April-June (6 1/2) 6 1/2 sold

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (£12 7/8) sellers) £12 7/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb. (£12 7/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Jan (£7 5/8 sellers) £9 5/8 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (£15 5/8 sellers) £14 9/16

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 26.
10-30 p.m.

	Rs a p
Wheat January	4 5 0
Wheat May	4 10 6
Linseed May	7 5 0

The tone was quiet

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 26.

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motor (dol 31 1/2) dol 31 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 7/8) dol 10 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 37 1/4) dol 37 1/2
U S Steel Preference (dol 91 3/4) unquoted.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 64/3, 64/3, and 64/11 there was slight improvement on better foreign news but general enquiry continued very restricted as result of which prices failed to make any substantial advance closed steady at Rs. 64/2, 64/2 and 64/11 gold opened steady at Rs. 34/13, 34/13/6 and 34/14/3 market did not displayed any activity owing to poor demand but subsequently prices improved on steadiness of franc closed steady at Rs. 34/12/3, 34/13/9 and 34/14/6 wheat closed weak at Rs. 4/15 and 4/10/6 linseed weak 7/5.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1934-35	1933-34
P.P. Bales		
Receipts to date 25-1-35	3685000	6041000
Receipts Yesterday 25-1-35	12000	22000
Exports to date 25-1-35	2889000	1866000
Stock at Ports 25-1-35	2917000	3833000
Stock Interior Towns 25-1-35	799000	2061000
Stock Liverpool 25-1-35	909000	992000
Visible Supply 25-1-35	6493000	8633000
Quantity in Sight 25-1-35	6437000	9460000
Quantity out of sight 25-1-35	5260000	7360000

Fresh Low Record Set Up In Treasury Bills

Sequel To Glut Of Money On Money Market

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 26.

On the Money Market the glut of money seeking employment in the hands of clearing banks, and outside, circles was strikingly illustrated by a fresh low record established by this week's Treasury Bills, which was allotted the average rate of three shillings eleven pence, thus breaking the previous low level of last November of four shillings and nine pence.

Among the commodities the feature of to-day was the weakness of groundnuts, and copra, owing to rumour of the financial difficulties of a large firm with wide ramifications.

Dollar continued in good demand in the foreign exchange market.

Wall Street opened steady. Labour troubles in the Pittsburgh glass industry are being watched closely, owing to possible repercussions in the automobile industry.

Muslim League Council Considers J. P. C. Proposals

All Members Express Disapproval, But Majority Prefer Seeing Communal Award Kept Intact, Whatever Resolution Be Passed

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

An important meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League was held to-day to consider the Joint Parliamentary Committee proposals, Mr. Jinnah presiding.

Among those present were Nawab Sir Mohammad Yusuf, Sir Feroze Khan Noon, Mr. Abdul Matin Chaudhary, Mr. Ghaznafar Ali Khan, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed, Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani, Syed Murtaza, Mr. K. L. Gauba, Haji Rahimbux, Mr Hafiz Hidayat Hussain, Mr. Shah Maswood Ahmed, and Mr. Farzandali, Imam of the London Mosque.

While the League Council meeting was proceeding other members, including the Nawab of Chhattari joined it. In all 37 attended to-day's meeting.

It is understood that a large number of members expressed views on the Joint Parliamentary Committee report, and while all expressed disapproval of the scheme, a majority of them wished to make sure that whatever resolution they passed on the subject did not endanger the Communal Award. Some speakers expressed willingness to discuss any alternative agreement, which Hindus might like to suggest for the purpose of coming to a mutual agreement.

Mr. Sherwani expressed the view of the Congress Muslims, condemning the Joint Parliamentary Committee scheme, including the Communal Award. He was frequently interrupted by those who did not agree with him.

The Council is not likely to reach any conclusion to-day, and the resolution on the Joint Parliamentary Committee report would be drafted to-night in the light of opinions expressed and would be passed to-morrow.—A. P.

"ATTENTION FOCUSSED ON UNESSENTIAL DETAILS"

Socialists Consider Congress Independence Resolution As Mild And An "Exhibition Of Weakness"

That the resolution drafted by the Working Committee for the celebration of the Independence Day fell far short of the needs of the occasion and focussed attention on unessential details rather than on the fundamental task of preparing for the winning of Swaraj was the view expressed by the Congress Socialist leaders, at a meeting on the Chaupaty Sands immediately after the Independence Day resolution that was moved by Mr. K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, was declared passed.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party was in the chair.

Immediately after Mr. K. F. Nariman declared that the meeting terminated, all the people, who had assembled to pass the Independence Day resolution stood up to disperse. The Congress leaders left the platform in possession of the Congress Socialists who made frantic efforts to bring about order out of the pandemonium that then existed due to the dispersal of several of those who had gathered there. The efforts of the Socialist leaders bore fruit after about ten minutes, when Mr. Jaiprakash Narain called upon Mr. Abdul Majeed Hakim to propose the Socialist Party resolution regarding Independence.

SOCIALISTS RESOLUTION

Mr. Hakim moved the following resolution:—

This public meeting of Bombay citizens held under the auspices of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party on Independence Day reasserts its determination to achieve the goal of complete Independence.

It is the duty of the Congress to prepare the country through the organisation of the masses for the intensification of the struggle for freedom, and this meeting is of the opinion that the resolution prepared by the Working Committee for the day, falls far short of the needs of the occasion, and focuses attention on unessential details.

"This meeting deprecates attempts made to water down the meaning of the term "Complete Independence."

"This meeting further declares that political freedom must be accompanied by freedom from economic exploitation and must therefore involve the transfer of power to the producing masses."

In the course of his speech he said that the passing of the Independence Day resolution of the Congress was not a celebration of the achievement of Independence, but a reminder to the people of India that they were still slaves, and that it was their duty to struggle and fight for the achievement of Complete Independence. It was for the people to determine not to rest till Independence was achieved. The youth of the country would never rest till they fought and won the country's freedom. That day would be the day of rest for them, and on that day alone would they know what a feast or enjoyment was. The Complete Independence resolution of the Congress had been interpreted in several ways, some had said that Complete Independence meant Dominion Status, while for some it consisted of 14 points.

The Congress Socialists, who had not revolted against the Congress, but wanted a change in the programme and methods of the Congress, wanted Complete Independence, which would be for the benefit of all Indians, including the poor in the country. The youth of the country would never rest till such an Independence was achieved. The Congress Socialists stood for the transference of power to the producing masses, and not for a handful of capitalists.

Before Mr. Hakim could finish his speech there were some interruptions, which continued till the very end of the meeting.

REMOVE COMMON GRIEVANCES.

Mr. Purushottam Tricumdas, supporting Mr. Hakim, said that the Independence Day resolution that was passed a few minutes ago reminded him of what the Congress stood 50 years ago when it was first started Even after 50 years of existence, if the Congress had not done anything towards the achievement of Communal Unity, then speaker felt that it could not be achieved in the future also, if it was worked in the way it was being worked out. Both Hindus and Muslims had common aims and grievances, and unless the common grievances were removed, unity among the communities was impossible. Unity could be achieved through their fighting shoulder to shoulder for their common goal.

ORGANISE MASSES.

According to the speaker the clauses in the Independence Day resolution were small things which could be achieved later. They had practically no connection with Complete Independence of the country. Nor could Complete Independence be achieved by going to the Assembly or begging. The masses had strength, and if the Congress organised them to carry on a fight for their freedom then Complete Independence would surely be in sight. The Independence that is aimed at by the Congress should be the Independence of all, including the poor workers and peasants and not the independence of a few capitalists.

"EXHIBITION OF WEAKNESS."

Mr. C. K. Narayanaswami, in the course of his speech said that people of Bombay, for the matter of that the people of India and those of the world, could never forget the Independence Day that was celebrated five years ago, in 1930, on the Chaupatty sands. How could one forget the vow that was then taken by the people? How could also one forget the sacrifices of those Satyagrahis who suffered jail and faced lathi charges during the last five years that followed first Independence Day. On the first Independence Day the vow that the people of India took that they would never recede from their onward march till they achieved Complete Independence seemed to have been forgotten by the leaders. Now the people of India, after five years' struggle, jail life and privations, were asked to worship. Truth and Non-violence in their own houses and thus celebrate the Independence Day. This was an exhibition of weakness.

Continuing the speaker said that the workers and peasants of the country, who formed the majority in the country were strong. The people of India could never rest content till those starving millions in the country got enough food to eat, enough clothing to cover themselves and enough shelter. The Congress Socialists would suggest to the Working Committee that if they really meant that India should have Complete Independence then they should go to the masses and organise them to win Swaraj.

"DEVIATION BY CONGRESS EXECUTIVE."

Mr. Ashoke Mehta said that none could forget the first Independence Day that was celebrated all over the country, and also the suffering and sacrifices of thousands of young men all over the country. The present Parliamentary activity of the Congress had lowered the high ideal of Complete Independence, set up by the Congress five years ago. It was for the rank and file to protest against the present deviation of the Congress executive, and not allow them to abandon the fight for Complete Independence for India, which would mean freedom of all Indians, whether rich or poor.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain then put the resolution to vote, which was carried.

WORKERS WANT "REAL FREEDOM"

Deliverance From Exploitation Urged

The Independence Day was celebrated by several workers' unions in the city, though their resolution defining independence, was entirely different from that recommended by the Congress Working Commitee.

A mass meeting was held at Chowpatty where several labour leaders addressed the gathering demanding a swaraj in which the workers would enjoy real freedom.

Mr. Bhayyaji Kulkarni presided.

Miss Maniben Kara, addressing the meeting, said that the freedom of a people should be judged by the fact whether the working classes and masses were delivered from exploitation. She exhorted the workers to endeavour to establish such an independence, in which their interests were safeguarded.

The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Nimkar Joglekar and others, after which the resolution was carried unanimously.

A resolution was passed to the effect that the meeting was emphatically of opinion that Independence cannot be achieved by Council-entry or by the so-called constructive activities or the village Industries Scheme, removal of untouchability and of communal differences," and that the "emancipation of the Indian people can be achieved only by a struggle of the toiling masses for the capture of political power, for freedom, land, and bread."

LAL BAUG MEETING

A similar meeting was held earlier in the evening at Lal Baug, with Mr. V. B. Karnik in the chair and the same resolution was adopted.

National Flag Over Municipal Buildings

CALCUTTA CELEBRATES INDEPENDENCE DAY

Benares Begins Demonstration With Hoisting Tricolour

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The Congress Flag was hoisted on all municipal buildings in the City besides a large number of private houses, in connection with the celebration of 'Purna Swaraj Day.'

The Municipal executive had left instructions with the caretakers who hoisted the flag without any ceremony.

There was no interference by the Police.—A.P.

CELEBRATION AT BENARES

BENARES, Jan 26.

The celebration of 'Purna Swaraj Day' by local Congressmen commenced with the hoisting of the Congress flag at the local Congress House this morning. Those present enthusiastically took part in the ceremony and the flag song was sung.

PROCESSION

A procession through the main roads and a meeing to adopt the resolution framed by the Working Committee for the occasion have been arranged.

A section of the Congressmen here, however, consider the resolution framed by the Working Committee as unworthy of the Independence Day celebrations.—A.P.

AT POONA

Procession Held: Resolution Read At Meeting

From Our Correspondent)
(By Telephone)

POONA, Jan. 26.

Independence Day was observed here, under the auspices of the Poona Congress Committee.

A procession of Desh 'Sevikas' and Congressmen, with banners, paraded the streets, early this morning.

In the evening, a meeting was held, when Mr. Shankerrao Dev read out the Independence resolution.

SOCIALIST PROTEST

The Maharashtra Congress Socialists under the presidentship of Kaka Kalelkar, held a meeting protesting against the substitution of the words "truthful and non-violence" for "legitimate and truthful."

The Sangli Durbar has announced substantial remissions for eighteen villages which are suffering from famine conditions.

At Khandwa

(From a Correspondent)

KHANDWA, Jan. 26.

Khandwa observed 'Independence Day' peacefully. A procession with national flag and singing national songs moved through the main streets turned into a meeting at Gandhi Chowk, under the presidentship of Pandit Makhanlal Chatwadi, Editor "Karmaveer". The Working Committee resolution for the day was passed.

SOCIALIST OBSTRUCTIONS

Disturbance At Karachi Celebration

KARACHI, January 26.

Karachi celebrated the Independence Day with a brief neat programme. A meeting was held in the spacious court-yard of the Halikdina Hall, a large section of the public attending.

The National Flag was hoisted with acclamation and the resolution of the Working Committee was passed. Doctor Choithram Gidwani, Swami Krishnanand, Mr. Sidhwa, Mr. Parsaram and Mr. Tahilramani addressed the gathering.

The Socialists created a disturbance indulging in unsavoury criticism of the official programme of the Congress. According to them the constructive programme chalked out by the Congress has defeated the very ideal of independence.—United Press.

AT PATNA

PATNA, January 26.

A series of meetings throughout Patna marked the observance of the Independence Day After hoisting the Congress flag the meetings passed the resolution recommended by the Congress Working Committee.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 7, 1991.
Muslim: Shavaal 21, 1353.
Parsi: Amardad 23, 1304.
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset: 6h. 29m.
High Tide: 3-30; 16-48.
Low Tide: 10-11; 21-52

Art Exhibition: Bombay Art Society show, Town Hall, open to public daily 9 a.m.—7-30 p.m., till February 3.

MONDAY, January 28

Art Exhibition: Bombay Art Society show, Town Hall, open to public daily 9 a.m.—7-30 p.m., till February 3

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

University of Bombay: The Thakkar Vissonji Madhavji lecture, on "Narmad" by Mr. B. K. Thakore, South Wing, University Buildings, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, January 29

Bombay Municipal Elections: Election of councillors by the Electoral College of the delegates of registered Trade Unions in the city.

Art Exhibition: Bombay Art Society show, Town Hall, open to public daily 9 a.m.—7-30 p.m., till February 3.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Mr D S Laud's lecture on "The City's Gardens." Nagpada Neighbourhood House, 6-15 p.m.

ARYAN EDUCATION SOCIETY'S OLD BOYS' UNION.

The Annual General Meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 4 p.m. in the Saraswati Hall of the School at Angre's Wadi.

HEBRAIC STUDIES CIRCLE

The Jewish Liturgy Study Class will meet in Sir Elly Kadoorie School, Mazgaon, to-day (Sunday) at 3-30 p.m. The benedictions 'Maarib Arabim' and 'Ahaba' will be studied. Mr. M. D. Borgawker will conduct the class.

CHINCHPOKLI ARYA SAMAJ

Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale will conduct the Weekly Satsang at the reading room of Bharatiya Tarun Sangh Bowla Bldgs. Kalachowki Road at 4 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

ARYA SAMAJ KAKADWADI

Pandit Dwinjendranathji will give a Upnishad Sermon in the Arya Samaj Mandir Kakadwadi at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Sunday).

CONCERT OF INDIAN MUSIC

A concert of Indian Music organized by the Bombay Municipality will be given at the Victoria Gardens, Byculla to-day (Sunday), from 5 to 7 p.m. S.T.) by Mr. Keshernath K. Bhaye.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Mr. R. N. Naik will conduct the Weekly Divine Service in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. in Marathi.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road,
Bombay.

Free Public Lecture
"SUCCESSIVE LIVES ON EARTH"

What Is The Purpose of Reincarnation? What practical use can we make of it?

Sunday, January 27th, 6-15 p.m.
All Cordially Invited.
No Fees No Collections.

PATHE

TO-DAY 10 A.M., 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

'BLUE BEARD,' 'DRACULA' 'FRANKENSTEIN' and now THE CHAMPION OF THE DAMNED!

CLAUDE RAINS

(THE INVISIBLE MAN)

IN

"CRIME WITHOUT PASSION"

You'll Sit Hypnotized while you watch it!

HAVE GOLD IN YOUR POCKET WHEN SILVER IS IN YOUR HAIR

GOLDEN EAGLE

INSURANCE CO LTD.

(P.B. 225) LAHORE.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"The Merry Widow" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Sultana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-45 p.m.

CAPITOL—"Baby, Take a Bow" Daily at 6-30, 8 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 4 p.m.

CARLTON—"Carolina" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday Morning show at 10 a.m.

PATHE—"Crime Without Passion" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday morning show at 10 a.m.

WELLINGTON—"One Night of Love" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3-30 p.m.

WEST END—"The Tyrant" Time as usual.

GLOBE—"Shah Baheram" Daily at 6-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Karwan-E-Hayat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 3 p.m.

PALACE—"Wild Cargo" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Sunday Morning show at 10-30 a.m.

EDWARD—"Mask of Fu Manchu" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
Sunday Morning show at 10 a.m.

KOHINOOR—"King-Kong" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day 2-30 p.m.

MAJESTIC—"Indira, M. A." Time as usual

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Successive Lives on Earth" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day (Sunday) at 6-15 p.m.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ.

Sri Venkatesha Bhagawan, Fanaswadi, will stop at the Asthika Samaj premises to-day (Sunday), on the occasion of the Vanabojan Festival. Public workers will be offered between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m.

SHRIMAD RAJ CHANDRA

Under the auspices of Shri Vile Parle Sanskrit Pathshala a public meeting will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 a.m. when Shriman Vrajlal Khunchand Shah will preside and Mr Umedchand Daulatchand Barodia will deliver a public lecture on the Life of Shrimad Raj Chandra Purnavastha.

BOMBAY NAMDEV CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Namdev Coöperative Agency Ltd will be held at its head office, Morarji Gokuldas market, Kalbadevi Road, to-day (Sunday) at 3 p.m.

"FLAG SALUTATION IN "F" WARD

Under the auspices of the "F" Ward D.C.C. the monthly National Flag Salutation will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8 a.m. (S.T.) on Ganesh Maidan, Lalbaug Sjt. D. D. Wadia President of the "F" Ward D.C.C. will preside. The speakers are:—Sjt. Vinayakrao Bhuskute, L. V. Kondaya D. J. Athaiye and others.

BIG F. WARD.

Under the auspices of the "F" Ward D.C.C. Independence Day was observed at five different places, viz: Lalbaug (Ganesh Maidan) Kamgar Maidan (Poibavdi), Wadala and Matunga. A procession was held which was followed by Flag Salutation and reading of the resolution and it was unanimously passed.

ANDHRA ASSOCIATION AND LIBRARY KALYAN

The Seventh Annual General Body Meeting of the Andhra Association and Library will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. in the Association premises Shiwaji Chowk Kalyan when Prof. Pratapagiri Ramamurti the president will unveil the photo of Syt. Bulusu Sambamurti Garu in the Association Hall.

The usual programme will be followed by a social gathering open to public at 5 p.m.

There will be a magical performance also, by Mr. K. G. Aphte.

CUTCHI STUDENTS' UNION

Under the auspices of this union, an elocution competition will be held today (Sunday) at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Grain Merchants Association Hall, Mandvi, Masjid Bunder Road when Dr. Jadavji Hansraj will preside.

Subjects for the competition are:—

1 Is the Constitution of the Legislative Body as proposed by the Cutchi Prajakiya Parishad suitable for the administration of Cutch? 2 How can Cutch be prosperous? (can be spoken in Gujarati); 3 What should be the administration of Cutch? (can be spoken Gujarati); 4 Woman's place in Indian Society; 5 Old order changeth, yielding place to new; 6 If I were a corporator.

PRIMARY TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

"Under the auspices of the District School Board, Bombay Suburban District, an Educational Conference of Primary Teachers under the Board will be held today (Sunday) at 2-30 p.m. in the Local Board Marathi Boys' School, Ram Baug, Andheri. Mr. R. M. Marathe, M.A., LL.B., S.T.C., Superintendent, Parle Tilak Vidyalaya, will preside."

"One Night of Love" now seen at the Wellington.

Miss Lalita in "Durde-Dill" released at the Imperial.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

9-30 a.m. Classical Concert. 11-45 a.m. The Band of the 2nd Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry. 1-15 p.m. Close down.

5 p.m. The V. U. B. Quintet. 6-30 p.m. Evensong Service. Relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral. 7-45 p.m. Interval. 8-30 p.m. Weather and other news. 8-45 p.m. News in Hindi. 9 p.m. SB. Light music. 10 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. The Luton Band Conductor, E. S. Carter. 8-15 p.m. A Roman Catholic Service,* relayed from St Chad's Cathedral, Birmingham 9-0 p.m. The B B C Northern Orchestra, Leader, Alfred Barker. Conductor, T H. Morrison. 9-30 p.m. A Burns Night Programme in celebration of the 176th anniversary of the poet's birth! Devised by James Fergusson. 10 p.m. Weekly newsletter. 10-15 p.m. The B B C Theatre Orchestra. Leader, Montague Brearley. Conductor, Stanford Robinson. 11 p.m. The Wireless Military Band Conductor, B. Walton O'Donnell. Vera Moore (Pianoforte). 11-15 p m Close down.

*Electrical Recording.

KSHATRIYA SAMAJ SEVA MANDAL

"The Second annual meeting of the Vijaydurg Maratha Kshatriya Samaj Seva Mandal will be held to-day (Sunday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at Juvekar Hall, Motiwalla Buildings, Reay Road, Bombay."

"E" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The monthly flag salutation of the "E" Ward Congress Committee will be held to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m., near the Cement Chawls, Kalapani, Byculla. Syt. Jaiprakash Narayan, General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, will hoist the Flag.

HARIKATHA PERFORMANCE

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Association there will be a Harikatha on "Draupadi Vasthrapaharana" performance in Kanarese by Kumari Padmavathi Bai, at 3 p.m. to-day at Mubarakh Manzil, 104, Apollo Street, Fort.

KHOJA SHIA ISHNA ASHARI JAMAT

The fifth meeting of the Current year of the above institution will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. (B.T.) in the Musjid premises at (Pallagally), Samual Street.

MUNICIPAL GIRL GUIDE RALLY

The Municipal Girl Guide Rally will take place at the Gilder Tank Play Ground to-day (Sunday) at 5-51 p.m. (B.T.) Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola, Mayor of Bombay, will preside on the occasion.

DEBATE ON PAN-ASIATISM

Under the auspices of Dr. Manshardt Debating Society a public debate will be held at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada, to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. when Mr. Zulman of the Congress Socialist Party will move that "Pan-Asiatism is detrimental to world peace" and Mr. T. K. Menon will lead the opposition Dr. Clifford Manshardt, is expected to preside.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The prize giving ceremony in connection with the Hirabai Sakharam Rajadhyaksha Memorial Elocution and other prizes under the auspices of the S. V. S. Mandali will be held at the rooms of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Girgaum, at 9 a.m. today when * Mr. Moreshwar Shankar Rangnekar, pleader, Thana will preside and Mrs. Rangnekar will give away the prizes.

MAHARAJA OF NEPAL

Visits Viceroy In State Who Returns Same At Nizam's Palace

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

His Highness the Maharaja Sir Joodha Shumshere Jung of Nepal formally visited the Viceroy at 11 this morning in the reception room at the Viceroy's House.

The Military Secretary to the Viceroy, the Under-Secretary, Political Department and the A.D.C., to the Viceroy proceeded half an hour earlier to the Nizam's Palace, where His Highness is staying. His Majesty's Minister at the Court of Nepal and a deputation escorted His Highness in procession in one of Viceroy's carriages.

The procession passed via Kingsway from the foot of the War Memorial Arch and through the Great Place, where on either side officials and thousands of clerks working in the Government of India Secretariat lined the route and cheered His Highness.

The Foreign Secretary received the Maharaja on alighting from the carriage and conducted him to the reception room where the Viceroy received His Highness.

At the close of the interview, atar and pan were given by the Viceroy to the Maharaja and all time the band was playing outside the reception room. A guard of honour with band and colour was drawn up in front of the Viceroy's House and was inspected by the Maharaja.

A salute of nineteen guns was fired in honour of the visit.

RETURN VISIT.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General paid a return visit immediate after to the Maharaja of Nepal at the Nizam's Palace. His Highness and His Majesty's Minister received His Excellency, and in honour of this return visit, a salute of 31 guns was fired from Delhi Fort. The Viceroy was escorted from and to the Viceroy's House by his body guard.—A. P.

Candidates Thank Voters

Messrs Ramchandra A Gole, Gordhandas G. Morarji, Keshao Ganesh Tambe and S. L. Silam have sent in their messages of thanks to voters, friends and well-wishers, who by their kind assistance helped to secure them seats from the respective wards in the recent general Municipal elections.

URDU MOSHAIRA AT ISMAIL COLLEGE, JOGESHWARI

The annual "Moshaira" of the Urdu Bazm-e-Adab of the Ismail College, will be held at the College Hall to-day (Sunday), when Mr. M. M. Killedar will preside. The "Moshaira" is open to the public and they are cordially invited to attend The "Moshaira" will be started punctually at 3 p.m. Poets who want to recite their poems, are requested to come a bit earlier.

THREE PAPERS' FUND

From January 24, 1934—the date on which the Three Papers' Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund was started—to January 27, 1935—the date on which it was closed,—the total sum contributed by our readers to the Fund was Rs. 2,38,282-12-4 which, together with a sum of Rs. 3,161-4-0 aggregated to Rs. 2,41,444-0-4. This sum of Rs. 3,161-4-0 consisted of (1) a contribution to the Fund of Rs. 1,001 by the Proprietors of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel," (2) share, amounting to Rs. 2,109-10-0, of the sale proceeds of the Special Earthquake Numbers of the "Bombay Chronicle" and the "Bombay Samachar" and (3) interest of Rs. 50-10-0 accrued on the money lying with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. The amount of Rs. 3,161-4-0 was wrongly described as interest accrued on the current account with the Central Bank of India.

APPEAL TO C. P. GOVT.

Grant Suspension And Remission Of Land Revenue

NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTION CARRIED IN COUNCIL

NAGPUR, Jan. 26.

The C. P. Legislative Council adopted after four hours' debate the non-official resolution urging the Government of Central Provinces to grant a liberal suspension and remission of the land revenue in places where the cotton crop has failed this year.

Mr. Broughton, the Revenue Member, explaining the position of the Government, assured the House that they would give such relief to cultivators as was possible on receipt of complete reports, which had been sent for.

The resolution was carried, the Government not claiming division —United Press.

"SETTLED FACT"

Mr. Pillay On Burma Separation

RANGOON, Jan. 26.

Mr. E. P. Pillay, M.L.C. (Nominated Labour) sailed this morning for Vizagapattam 'en-route' to New Delhi. Interviewed on board the steamer, he said:—

"Burma's separation is a settled fact. I have no quarrel with my Burmese brethren, who are clamouring it. I must congess that the proposed Burma constitution is unacceptable. The object of my visit to India is to press the claims of the Indian labour before the authorities concerned."

It is understood Dr. Lankasundaram, M.A., Ph.D., will join Mr. Pillay at Vizagapattam.—United Press.

THE BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA

Under the auspices of the Mahasabha, Swami Sadhananda of Kamakot Peetam will give a public discourse on "Karma Yoga" at the premises of the Mahasabha, "Palm Mansion", Dadar, to-day (Sunday), at 6-30 p.m.

INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATE

Under the auspices of the universal arts Circle a Debate will be held to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatty, when Countess Dr. Verra Crassi the President of the Circle will preside the subject will be "In the opinion of the House, Art can contribute more to the progress of mankind than Science the speakers for the proposition will be 1 Mr. M. V. Venkateshwaran, M.A.J.P. Officer in charge League of Nations, 2. Miss Snehalatra Pradhan, Esmaiy College, 3 Mr. B. D. Vaidaya, Elphinstone College. 4 Miss Roshan Khambhatta, St. Xaviers College, 5 Mr. K. T. Chandy, B.A., LL.B. (University School of Economics.) 6 Mr Kanaiyalal H. Vakil Art Critic Bombay Chronicals. opposition speakers will be 1 Mr. G. G Shimoga, B.A. Law College 2, Miss H. P. Shamdasani, St. Xaviers College, 3 Mr. C. G. Trilokekar, B.A. 4 Miss Kusum Shetty, Grant Medical College, 5 Mr. S. Megherian, Editor —Cavalcade.

It is open to the public.

INDO-PORTUGUESE INSTITUTE

Mr. Roque S. Lopez, B.A., will deliver a lecture on "The Catholic Congress and Family Life" to-day (Sunday) at 6-30 p.m. in St. Joseph's Convent Hall. Grand Chevalier Dominic J. Ferreira will preside.

INDEPENDENCE RESOLUTION AFFIRMED

(Continued from page 1).

minent leaders, who were with the procession, the following were present on the platform, Messrs. Jamnalal Bajaj, K. M. Munshi, Sadulla Khan. (son of Dr. Khan Saheb) Jaiprakash Narayan, Purushottam Tricumdas, Ali Bahadur Khan Mrs. Lilavati Munshi and others.

AT CHOWPATTY.

The procession took about 15 minutes before all of them could squat on the sands, and the proceedings of the evening could begin.

When complete quiet had been restored, four Desh Sevikas sang the "Vande Mataram" song, after which the National Flag was hoisted, amidst cries of "Vande Mataram".

After the Flag song was over, Mr. K. F. Nariman, the President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, rose to read the official resolution of the Working Committee to be passed on the Independence Day.

In the course of his remarks, before reading the resolution, Mr. Nariman said that there would be no speeches delivered. According to the instructions of the Working Committee, the resolution was to be read and all those who agreed with the resolution were to stand for a minute and thus express their consent for the resolution.

RESOLUTION READ.

Mr. Nariman then read the following resolution in Hindi.

"We remind ourselves on this National Day that Complete Independence is our birth right.

"To that end, we shall strive to our utmost ability to observe truth and non-violence in thought word and deed, and shall consider no sacrifice or suffering too great to be undergone.

"As a token of expression of two essential qualities of truth and non-violence, we shall seek.

(1) To adopt and promote heart unity among different communities and establish complete equality of status among all, irrespective of caste or creed or race.

(2) To adopt and promote complete abstinence from intoxicating drinks and drugs.

(3) To promote hand-spinning and other village industries and accept for personal use Khaddar and other products of such industries to the exclusion of such other products,

(4) To abolish Untouchability.

(5) To serve the starving millions in every way we can

(6) And to engage in all other national and constructive effort."

The whole meeting, consisting of about 10,000 persons, stood in solemn silence, and thus expressed their consent to the passing of the above resolution.

Mr. Nariman then declared the meetng over.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT GHATKOPAR

(From Our Correspondent)

GHATKOPAR, Jan. 26.

The Independence Lay" was celebrated this morning at Ghatkopar under the auspices of the local Congress Committee. Procession was taken out from Gandhi Chowk. After passing through prominent streets in the town, it reached the Congress "Camp" in the Jain Upashraya Lane. A flag salutation ceremony was then gone through at the camp. Those present assembled into a meeting and the resolution prescribed by the Working Committee was read out by the President Mr. Chimanlal Popatlal Shah and adopted.

CELEBRATIONS AT VILE PARLE

In pursuance of the resolution of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, Independence Day was celebrated at Vile Parle at 7-30 a.m. on Saturday under the auspices of the Local Congress Committee.

A procession of about 50 men, women and children with white Khadi caps on their heads started from Gandhi Chawk, passed through the important localities of the town and terminated at Vithalbhai Maidan, where Flag hoisting ceremony was performed. All those present were supplied with tiny national flags and a copy of the resolution passed at Karachi.

The President of the local Congress Committee, then read out the resolution which was unanimously passed by the audience. The president also announced that arrangements were made to supply hand pounded unpolished rice hand made molasses and hand ground flour and appealed to the public to encourage village industries by giving their names to the secretaries to purchase these articles.

National Flag Unfurled At Santa Cruz

Under the auspices of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee, the Independence Day was celebrated on Saturday in Jamnalal Bajaj Wadi, Santa Cruz.

At 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) Sjt. Jamnalal Bajaj who was specially invited for the function, unfurled the National Flag, and "Zanda Uncha Rahe Hamara" was sung by the girls. Sjt. Jamnalalji then read the Working Committee's resolution in Hindi and Gujarati.

After singing Vande Matram, the function terminated.

COUNTERFEIT COINS CASE

JODHPUR, Jan. 26.

It is understood that Lala Topanram, the Chief Justice of the Jodhpur Government, after hearing the prosecution story has recommended the prosecution of Thakur Bhomsingh of Metri to the State Council.

Thakur Bhomsingh, it may be recalled, is an accused in the Jodhpur Inter-provincial Counterfeit Coins Case.—United Press.

KRISHNA

Daily 2 shows: 6-15 & 10 p.m.
To-day Matinee at 3-0 p.m.

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Sports Jottings From Here And There

Review Of Parsi Gymkhana Tennis Tournament

(By J. C. MAITRA).

Tennis.

BOMBAY PARSI GYMKHANA OPEN TOURNAMENT.

Following closely in the heels of the Y.M.C.A. Tournament, there was another attractive exhibition of classy tennis which the open competition at the Parsi Gymkhana provided for local tennis fans. This alluring treat also I missed owing to my pre-occupations in another field of activity. The tournament was pronounced a success both in point of number of entrants in the various events and the class of tennis which the matches produced.

THE MORE THE MERRIER.

This tournament was brought into being only last year and within its short existence, it has won the heart of all the tennis players in the City. I thought the addition of one more open tournament to the existing three would not be received favourably in some quarters, as it might be considered one too many. But I am assured on good authority that players and tennis-goers alike have dissipated such fears by evincing increasing ardour and enthusiasm for more competitive play. I shall not, however, pronounce any judgment until I have seen the two major tournaments which will be held next month.

WAY TO DISSOLVE COMMUNALISM.

All the same I welcome this new competition for another reason. It gives an additional opportunity to members of all communities to intermingle on a common ground, and that is the most democratic ground of sport. In a city where communal bar restricts one's sporting activities well within the bounds of his sectarian Gymkhana or club such open cosmopolitan events bring in a refreshingly clean atmosphere and deserve the support and encouragement of all true sportsmen.

ALL-INDIA CHAMPION BEATEN.

The tournament provided several interesting results. The chief of which was surprising defeat of Sohan Lal, India's No. 1, at the hands of A. M. D. Pitt. the ex-champion of Western India. who has been out of the picture for a long time. While Pitt was in an inspired mood, Sohan Lal was far from comfortable. The cold strong wind that was blowing, coupled with the type of Court to which he was unaccustomed, unnerved Sohan Lal greatly. Although he made a valiant effort to get the better of his opponent, he failed. Pitt won by 5—7, 6—2. 6—4. He followed up this outstanding success of his career by defeating Ranbir Singh in the semi-finals by 6—4. 3—6. 6—0.

BOBB WINS TWO EVENTS

E. V. Bobb met Pitt in the final and accounted for the latter by 6—1, 3—6, 6—2. But before he did so, he had a mighty struggle in the quarter-finals, with his brother's old partner. the veteran Krishna Prasad. The verdict went to Bobb by the barest of margin, 8—6 3—6. 7—5, J. E. Tew got into the penultimate round to be dismissed by Bobb to the tune of 5—7, 1—6.

The Singles Champion secured the Mixed Doubles trophy as well, Miss Leela Row offering him the helping hand. Although Mrs. Bell and Pitt removed all barriers to the final round with ease, they could not stand the onslaughts of their redoubtable opponents with any degree of confidence and lost with only two games in each set to their credit.

KRISHNA PRASAD STILL GOING STRONG.

J. Charanjiva and Krishna Prasad proved to be the strongest pair in the tournament. They collared the Men's Doubles Event in a comfortable manner. Their opponents in the semi-finals, H. N. Contractor and R. F. Vakharia, went down to the music of 3—6, 1-6. Bobb and Sohan Lal the other finalists, faced a strong opposition in the penultimate round from A. G. Gupte and N. R. Suvarna who admitted defeat after the games had been called fourteen and twelve times. The final, however, recorded the verdict in favour of Charanjiva and Krishna Prasad by 6—2, 6—3.

ANOTHER HAT-TRICK BY LEELA ROW.

As might be expected, the Women's events were monopolised by Miss Leela Row. She bagged all the trophies for which she made a bid, without losing a single set in the bargain. Indeed her supremacy was so great that her antagonists in the final rounds could but wrest only one game between them from her. While Mrs. R. E. Osborne Carey had one game to her credit in the semi-finals, Mrs. S. M. Captain succumbed to love sets in the final.

Mrs. Kshama Row assisted her daughter to win the Women's Doubles. In the semi-final round they beat Mrs. Osborne Carey and Mrs. A. R. Acott by 6—4, 6—3 and in the final they conceded only two games in each set to Mrs. Congreve and Mrs. Griffith.

Play On Wins Eclipse Stakes Easily

Enormous Crowd Witnesses Keen Contest For Blue Riband Of Indian Racing

From Our Racing Correspondent

An enormous crowd gathered at Mahalakshmi to witness the Eclipse Stakes or India, the blue riband of racing in this country. There was more room on the stands when the nine competitors paraded before cantering to the post. The best looking animal in the field was Mr. Alf Moyes' Play On, a rangy chestnut gelding by the German sire Weissdorn. Although the favourite pleased in his preliminary, I think he needed a solidly run race to bring him on further, and should benefit by this initial success. Camping appeared a lot fitter than he was last week. Nicker, a sturdy colt by Craig an Eran, was well muscled up, but did not run according to expectations. Invercannie who had his forelegs bandaged, displayed a rather cramped action. Chebli stripped fit but is on the small side. Sabrino who looked trained to the minute is a good handicapper and could hardly be expected to beat class horses like Play On and Camping.

Mr. Gulliland dispatched the field to an excellent start and Camping soon went out to make his own pace. For the first 6 furlongs the timing was very slow. Play On began to improve his position at the half mile post. Camping and Sabrino entered the straight in the order named and the Kashmir grey was hailed as the winner until Clarke Hoyt gave Play On his head and the race was over. Castleton with a late burst nearly beat Sabrino for third place. The winner received a great ovation on returning to scale. For Clarke Hoyt the Eclipse Stakes has been a lucky race. This was his third success, having scored on Star of Italy two years running (1929 and 1930) in Mr. Eve's colours. The timing of 2 min. 9-3|5 seconds, is the slowest since the event was instituted.

DAHES SURPRISES.

Backers received a bad knock in the General Obaidullah Khan Memorial Gold Cup when they went nap on Hamiyah, last year's winner. On December 8, 1934, Dahes finished last when he was first favourite in the Marine Lines Plate of 1 mile. I then advised my readers to ignore this lapse and follow him till he wins. He was not pulled out again until a month had elapsed for reasons which students of form will understand. Mr. Basheer Mahomed's bay ran against Burgess in the Cairo Handicap in which his stable-mate Farhan Pasha absorbed the bulk of the betting. Punters have a short memory and totally forgot his existence yesterday, much to their sorrow. After Hamiyah appeared likely to repeat her last year's success, Dahes came through to win easily from Abdul Malik and Mr. Ardeshir's mare. The foundation of a coup had been well and truly laid, this is the way things are done in Western India!

GOOLASH WINS CONVINCINGLY

Mr. J. Reynolds, an ex-handicapper of the W. I. T. C., had the distinction of winning the rich Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate. Howard, the Irish Jockey rode a well judged race on the son of Battle Axe, who likes the Bombay course.

Pougatchev who prefers a longer journey was finishing on, but could not overtake Goolash, Diamond Shower was right there for 6 furlongs.

LADY BRENDON SCORES CLEVERLY

As Lady Brendan has not made an appearance for a very long time backers were chary of supporting her in the Adelaide Plate, in which she made a belated run to pip Safety Match and Redress. Randall deserves great credit for keeping the daughter of Apron so fit since her successful campaign in Poona last season.

That old Pasha can still raise a gallop was illustrated when Mr. Avasia's grey beat a big troop in the Tom Le Mesurier Plate, Div. I, in the fast timing of 1 min. 20 secs. Queen Singer was unlucky to lose, coming from the rear to run the winner to a neck.

Corcy carrying Maharaj Madan Singh's colours defeated Superlative by a head after a gruelling finish in the Importer's Plate. Dandy Brush made no impression at all and probably missed Dillon's assistance.

BADEN BOLTS.

Baden who bolted in the Tom Le Mesurier Plate, Div. II, was never a fighting factor after being remounted, and let down a huge following. Hussun al Iraq jumped out in front and won in a canter from the much improved Sa'ami.

Scanlan rode a vigorous finish on Le Mont Chevalier to beat Bedsocks in the Fort Plate, Div I. Both the French colt and Talk, the winner of Div. II, should be transferred.

The Daily Double paid Rs 37 to a host of backers. The Daily Treble was won by a lucky punter, who received Rs 13,431 for his circumspection.

1st Race: 2-15 p. m.

THE FORT PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy's TALK 9|4. (Northmore) .. 1
Mr. Kelso's MOTI KOH 8|1, (Marrable) 2
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's ABUNDANCE 9|7 (Cardlake) 3
H. H Maharaja Jamsaheb of Nawanagar's R.T.C. 8|7, (Burns) 4

Time: 1m. 40 2|50 seconds.

Won by: 2 1|2 length, 1 1|2 length. 1 1|2 length.

Favourite R.T.C. (8-7) and Grand Raja (7-13).

1st Tote Paid Rs. 57 for win, Rs. 20, 22 and 23 for places.

2nd Tote Paid Rs. 28-8 for win, Rs. 10. 11 and 11-8 for places.

All ran.

Winner trained by: W. Buckley.

The Race:—R.T.C. was first away for a while but Misty Dawn soon took up the lead. In the next furlong the order was Misty Dawn, R.T.C., Moti Koh and Abundance. Nearing the term, Moti Koh and Talk draw in the leader, Talk going on to win comfortably from Moti Koh. Abundance came third.

2nd Race: 2.45 p m.

THE FORT PLATE (Div. I.)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III

Mr. P. D. Bolton's LE MONT CHEVALIER, 9-7, Scanlan .. 1
Mr. Eve's BEDSOCKS, 7-13, Brace 2
Capt. J. Crawford's CURFEW III, 7-7, W. Sibbrett 3
Mr. E. S. Godfrey's MONREALE, 8-0, Selby 4

Time: 1 min. 40 secs.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 1|2 length, 1|2 length.

Favourites: Bedsocks and Le Mont Chevalier.

First tote paid Rs. 35 for win, and Rs. 16. Rs. 14 and Rs. 21 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 17-8 for win and Rs. 8, Rs. 7, and Rs. 10-8 for places.

Not Run: Garter Princess 8-7 and Last Adventure 7-2.

Winner trained by R. Higgins.

The Race:—Arthur drew out first. Zorawar went to the front with a long lead from Arthur. Curfew III, Bedsocks and Le Mont Chevalier. Zorawar was joined by Arthur and Bedsocks near the turn, when Le Mont Chevalier also moved up on the rail. From the Distance Le Mont Chevalier drew out and won comfortably from Bedsocks and Curfew III. Monreale came out fourth.

3rd Race: 3-15 p. m.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE (Div. II).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. Sion F. Nessim's HUSSUN AL IRAQ 7-11, (Graham). .. 1
Mr. Ahmed Mustapha Talib's SA'AMI 8-4, (Stokes) .. 2
Mr. H V Solunki's MAARIB 8-2, (Selby) .. 3
Mr. F Sorabji's NO LIMIT 8-3, (Abdul Sattan) .. 4

Time: 1m 21 seconds.

Won by: 3 1|2 lengths. short head, 2 lengths.

Favourite: Baden (8-9).

First tote paid Rs. 42 for win, and Rs 20, Rs. 35 and Rs. 65 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 21 for win and Rs. 10, Rs. 17-8 and Rs. 32-8 for places.

Not Run: Sunspot 8-8 and Diwan 7-10.

Winner trained by Owner, Sion F. Nissim.

The Race:—Baden threw his jockey and bolted, but was eventually caught and ran the race. Gurji Beg was soon in front from Hussun al Iraq and Baden White Flower and Suhama. Gurji Beg brought them round at a first run when Hussun al Iraq came into the lead with Baden and White Flower in chase Hussun al Iraq went on to win easily, Sa'ami and Maarib moving up late to secure the placings. No limit was fourth.

4th Race: 3.45 p. m.

THE IMPORTERS' PLATE .. Distance 1-1|2 miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for all Horses.

Maharaja Madan Singh's CORCY 8-9 (Burns) 1
Mr. Eve's SUPERLATIVE 8-1 (Brace) 2
Mr. C. Temoolji's SKY HAWK 7-5 (Stokes) 3
Mrs. L. Musry's BUCENTAUR 9-2 (Munro) 4

Time: 2m 38 2|50 seconds.

Won by head, 4 length, 1 length.

Favourite Bucentaur.

First tote paid Rs. 50 for win, and Rs. 18, Rs. 18, and Rs. 20 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 25 for win and Rs. 9, Rs. 9, and Rs. 10 for places.

Not Run: Mazeppa 7-4 and Anomalous 6-12.

Winner trained by L. W. Hewitt.

The Race:—There were sent away to level charge, Superlative going to the front, followed by Trelawne and Bucentaur. Dandy Brush and Sky Hawk running in the rear. At the Mile Post, Superlative was still in front and trailed on Trelawne, began to fall back. Superlative was first round the turn, where Corcy joined issue. The pair fighting out the finish till the Judge's Box, where Corcy got his head in front. Sky Hawk with a late run, beat Bucentaur for third place.

5th Race: 4-15 p. m.

THE GENERAL OBAIDULLAH KHAN MEMORIAL GOLD CUP.—Distance 1-1|4 miles

A Gold Cup value Rs. 3,000, presented by the Nawabzadas of Bhopal and Rs. 12,000 from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 8,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 1,000. For Arabs 4 years old and upwards. Arabs, 6 years old and upwards, to carry 8 st. 7 lbs., Arabs, 5 years old, to carry 8 st. 5 lbs. Arabs, 4 years old, to carry 8 stone. Penalties—Winner of a race value Rs. 3,000 or over, 7 lbs. extra. Allowances—Arabs in Classes II and III. 7 lbs.

Mr. Basher Mahomed's DAHES 8-5 Simmons 1
Mr K. Ardeshir's ABDUL MALIK 8-7 Bowley 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's HAMIYAH 9-0 Munro 3
Mr. A. Lookmanji's DARIANOOR 9-0 Sibbritt 4

Not run:—Al Hamil and Legion of Honour.

Won by 1 length, short-head 1 length.

Time.—2min. 19secs.

First tote paid, Rs. 235 for win, and Rs. 33; Rs. 39 and Rs. 14 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 117-8 for win, and Rs. 16-8; Rs. 19-8 and Rs. 7 for places.

Winner trained by H. M. Mahomed.

Tair al Iraq was forced into the lead early when he showed the way to Arab Queen. Darianoor and Karam Allah with Amir Akhlak last at the half way Tair Al Iraq was still ahead of Arab Queen and Darianoor with Karam Allah, Hamiyah and Dahes now prominent, Arab Queen and Hamiyah were almost abreast around the turn.

Two furlongs from home Dahes and Abdul Malik joined the fray, Dahes moving smoothly to score comfortably from Abdul Malik. Hamiyah held Darianoor for third place.

6th Race: 4-45 p. m.

THE ECLIPSE STAKES OF INDIA.—Distance 1-1|4 miles.

Of Rs. 75,000 of which Rs. 50,000 will go to the winner, Rs. 17,000 to the second, Rs. 8,000 to the third.

For Horses 5 years old and 6 years old at time of starting. English 5 years old horses 9 stone. English 5 years old mares and geldings, 8 st. 11 lbs. English 4 years old colts, 8 st. 10 lbs. English 4 years old fillies and geldings, 8 st. 7 lbs. Australasian 5 years old horse, 9 stone. Australasian 5 years old mares and geldings 8st 11 lbs. Australian 4 years old colts, 8 st. 12 lbs. Australasian 4 years old fillies and geldings, 8 st. 9 lbs. Penalties.—Winner in India of a

(Continued in col. 3).

PT. MALAVIYA FOR ASSEMBLY

Sjt. Bhagwandas Resigns In His Favour

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

There seems to be a general desire that at this critical juncture Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya should be in the Assembly and with this intention steps are being taken to have Punditji in the Assembly as soon as possible. the Assembly and with this intention steps are being taken to Dr. Bhagwandas is reported to have resigned his seat to make it possible for Malaviyaji to be elected.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Sardar Patel and Mr. Rajagopalachariar are reported to have expressed their approval of the resignation of Dr. Bhagwandas. The formal permission of the Congress Parliamentary Board is likely to be given without any further delay. When that is done, an early date is likely to be fixed for election which is being uncontested. Punditji is expected to be in the Assembly at the time of discussion of some of the most important questions coming up for discussion.

Dr. Ansari called on Punditji yesterday and inquired about his health.—A.P.

SIR J. J. Z. MADRESSA

Lady Students Carry Away Prizes

The prize distribution of the Sir J. J. Zarthoshti Madressa came off on Saturday and was held at the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Fort, when Mr. V. F. Taraporewalla presided and gave away the prizes.

One interesting feature of the function was that lady students were mostly the recipients of the prizes set for Avasta and Pahlavi of the Iranian literature.

The president in his remarks said that the occasion fulfilled a very important function as to guide the Parsee community in their interests and a better appreciation of the Iranian literature and religion, although the paucity of gathering on such important occasions was to be discouraged. It was a pleasant surprise to him that ladies were also taking interest in their religion.

The function came to a close after a vote of thanks to the chair.

Bai Jekore, the widow of Seth Chotalal Motilal of Rajkot who expired without leaving any issue behind him has offered a donation of Rs. 30,000 to His Highness the Maharaja of Lunawada, with a request to utilise the amount in setting up a public hospital at Lunawada.

Kumari Padmavati Bai, the girl musical prodigy who has been entertaining South Indian audiences in Bombay with her "Harikatha" performances during the last three months, will give a final Harikatha on "Draupadi Vastraharana" in Kanarese at 3 p.m. to-day at Mubarak Manzil, 104 Apollo Street, Fort.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR TOURS SIND

KARACHI, Jan. 26.

The Governor of Bombay arrived here this morning from Bombay by steamer on a fortnight's tour of Sind.

The Governor was accorded a warm reception by Mr. R. E. Gibson, Commissioner in Sind and other prominent officials and non-officials.

Soon after landing, the Governor was presented with a civic address to which he made a suitable reply. After visiting the civil hospital and educational institutions, the Governor and party proceeded to the Government House.

His Excellency has a heavy programme to be gone through today and to-morrow, after which he proceeds to Upper Sind visiting all important towns. He will go on shooting excursions in two places.—A. P.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL RACE-BETTING

17 Arrested And Racing Guides Seized

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

The special branch of the Police raided a club in central Calcutta last night and arrested 17 Europeans and Anglo-Indians including a lady, on a charge of illegal race betting. A sum of Rs. 2,500 together with betting slips and racing guides were seized.

It is understood that the arrested persons include certain well-known people of Calcutta.—A. P.

The Baroda College held its 31st social gathering recently when a variety programme of entertainments of dialogues, garbas, music, etc. was gone through.

(Continued from Col. 7).

race value Rs. 10,000 or of races of the aggregate value Rs. 15,000 4 lbs. extra, or of a race value Rs. 20,000 or of races of the aggregate value Rs. 25,000 7 lbs. extra (not cumulative).

Mr. A. Hoyt's PLAY ON 8-11 C. Hoyt 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kashmir's CAMPING 9-0 Bowley .. 2
Mr. P. B. Avasia's SABRINO 8-11 Burn 3
Messrs. A. C. Ardeshir and P. D. Bolton's CASTLETON 8-11 Scanlan 4

All ran

Won by 2 lengths; 3 lengths head.

Time.—2mins. 9-3|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 27 for win, and Rs. 13; Rs. 16 and Rs. 21 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 13-8 for win, and Rs 6-8; Rs. 8 and Rs. 10-8 for places.

Winner trained by owner

A good start with Camping quickly in command from Criss Cross, Sabrino and Play On and Castleton last. They went on in this order until the turn where Play On moved up to join Camping. From the distance Play On drew away to win easily from Camping. Sabrino secured the third placing and Castleton with a fine late run got up to finish fourth ahead behind Sabrino.

7th Race: 5-15 p. m.

THE CHIEF OF KAGAL MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs

Winner Rs. 10,000: second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Mr. J. Reynold's GOOLASH 7-13 Howard 1
H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir's POUGATCHEV 9-7 Sibbritt 2
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur's DIAMOND SHOWER 8-3 Walker 3
Mr. P. B. Avasia's GARCON 8-11 Burn 4

Not run.—Tel Asur 9-7. Largition 8-9.

Won by 1 length, 1-1|2 lengths; 1|2 length.

Time.—1min. 25-1|5secs.

First tote paid Rs. 53 for win, and Rs. 17; Rs. 17 and Rs. 19 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 26-8 for win. Rs. 8-8; Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 9-8 for places.

Winner trained by Major C. B. Farrar.

Ootman headed Diamond Shower after the first furlong and the order was Ootman, Diamond Shower, Goolash, Will Scarlet and Kum Bak with Garcon last. Ootman fell away at the head of the straight leaving Diamond Shower in command. Goolash made his bid from the distance and easily dealt with the late challenge of Pougatchev who made his run on the outside, Diamond Shower held the late finishing Garcon for third place

8th Race: 5.45 p. m.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000: second Rs 2000; third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

Mr. O. Randall's LADY BRENDAN 8-9 Little 1
Mr. Eve's SAFETY MATCH 8-4 Brace .. 2
Mr. A. M. Khairaz's REDRESS 8-11 Sibbritt 3
Mr. M. C. Patel's CAVERN 8-13 Spackman 4

Not run:—Ramillies and Nyasa.

First tote paid Rs. 134 for win, and Rs. 37; Rs. 29 and Rs. 25 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 37 for win, and Rs. 18-8; Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 12-8 for places.

Winner trained by owner.

Redress cracked the pace pursued by Camille, Permarch, Safety Match, and Lady Brendan. Redress looked a winner until challenged by Lady Brendan who finished well to beat Safety Match in an exciting finish. Redress hung into third place. though tiring fast.

9th Race: 6-15 p. m.

THE TOM LE MESURIER PLATE (Div. I).—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Mr. P. B. Avasia's PASHA 8-5 Burn 1
Mr. Sion F. Nessim's QUEEN SINGER 7-7 Graham 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's SHOGAT AZIZ 7-1 Rowley 3
Mr. Haji Ahmed Burroo's VERSHAN 9-4 Brace 4

Not run:—Lucky Boy

First tote paid Rs. 84 for win, and Rs. 30; Rs. 28 and Rs. 48 for places.

Second tote paid Rs. 42 for win, and Rs. 15; Rs. 14 and Rs. 24 for places.

Winner trained by G. A. Haji.

Only one person named the Daily Tote Treble correctly and he received Rs. 13,431 for his five rupee investment.

Silver Lining was early in the lead with Happy King, Nazam and Yawir Awar following in close order. There were rapid changes in the running, nearing the home turn Pasha went ahead from the distance and kept the late finishing Queen Singer at the bay. Shogat Aziz and Vershan filled the minor placings.

MAIER AND STEFANIE FOR INDIA

Spanish And Italian Tennis Champions

COLOMBO, Jan. 26.

The United Press understands that Maier and Stefaine, the Spanish and Italian tennis champions respectively, who will arrive here from Australia on March 20 will probably play a few matches in Colombo. They hope to leave Ceylon for India on March 22.—United Press.

A deputation of the Muslims of Phagwara waited upon the Maharaja of Kapurthala in the Palace with a view to acquaint him with their demands.

Champion Jockey And Owner Disqualified

Calcutta T. C. Withdraws W. Dillon's Licence

The numerous admirers of Jockey W. Dillon will be sorry to learn that the Stewards of the Royal Calcutta Turf Club have disqualified this popular rider in connection with the Secunderabad Racing Scandal.

Mr. N. Begmahomed, who had also gone to Calcutta in connection with the enquiry, has been told that his entry will be refused in future under R. C. T. C. Club Rules of Racing.

The news has caused an unparalleled sensation in Indian racing circles and was the chief topic of conversation at Mahaluxmi on Saturday, where Dillon had he not been disqualified, had a fine chance of winning the Eclipse Stakes on the Maharaja of Kolhapur's selected horse.

Dillon proceeded to Calcutta on December 29 missing the New Year's Day meeting in Bombay, and was examined by the Stipendiary Stewards. As the enquiry was not complete then he was informed that he would be called again when required.

Dilon left Bombay on Wednesday night on an urgent summons from Calcutta and appeared before the Stewards of R. C. T. C. last evening. A message received late last night states that his licence has been withdrawn.

Origin Of Scandal

It will be recalled that Trainer Byramjee Rustomjee (Jnr.), Jockeys W. McCarthy, J. McCarthy, R. D. Alford, W. T. Evans, A. K. Obaid, T. Hill and A. Clarke were warned off for an offence under Rule 149 of the R. C. T. C. on December 20, 1934.

The Secunderabad racing scandal created a tremendous sensation in the racing world, since the majority of the persons concerned were leading lights on the Turf in Western India.

W. Dillon who has been champion jockey for the last three years, hails from Western Australia. He was apprenticed to Charles Norton, a well-known trainer 'down under' and soon made his mark in India. Few jockeys have captured the imagination of the racing public like Dillon has done. He has won races on bad and good horses and became known as the 'Gordon Richards' of India. His remarkable success in the saddle caused punters to follow his mounts blindly, and his disqualification will create a void in the ranks of horsemen here, which will be hard to fill.

Record Riding

Last year Dillon rode 41 winners in Bombay, leaving for Australia for a couple of meetings before the close of the season. This figure has not been exceeded for many years and will stand as a record for long. It will be remembered that he rode five winners on one day. Only last Wednesday Dillon obtained a quadruple. Upto date he has ridden 32 winners and is easily ahead of J. W. Brace, his nearest rival. His association with Trainer Byramjee Rustomjee (Jnr.) last year resulted in this combination carrying all before it in Bombay.

After Byramjee's disqualification Dillon secured a retainer from the Maharajah of Kolhapur and immediately this powerful establishment began to make its presence felt.

The secret of Dillon's success was his perfect balance on a horse, his infinite patience and knowledge of pace. India has seen many great riders in the past such as W. Evans, P. Brown, W. Huxley, F. Templeman and G. Lambert, and of course A V. Bowley, who is now in the veteran stage, but Dillon can rank with the best although only a light-weight.

Had Dillon tried his luck in England where B. Rosen and J. Townsend, two lightweights from Western India made a name, he would have eclipsed their record.

N. Begmahomed Disqualified

Mr. N. Begmahomed, the well-known Muslim owner, has also been disqualified in connection with the Secunderabad racing scandal.

He went to Calcutta at the same time as Dillon and was one of the principal patrons of Trainer Byramjee Rustomjee (Jnr.), who has already been warned off.

Mr. Begmahomed has owned many notable horses in the past, the best being Mulligatawny, the winner of the Atlantic Stakes in Poona. The late Tom Harrison

W. DILLON

was his first trainer and the well-known blue and white hoops, blue cap has been familiar to race-goers for years. At present Mr. Begmahomed's string which has shrunk to small proportions, is in charge of Trainer W. Evans.

W. Dillon who had intimated that he would leave for Australia if the result of the enquiry proved adverse, will take the next boat home.

WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH CRICKETER JAILED

Wallance Jupp Convicted Of Manslaughter At Northampton

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 25

The England and Northants cricketer V. W. C. Jupp who was committed for trial on January 22 on a charge of manslaughter at the Northampton Police Court, following an accident in which the car he was driving killed a pillion passenger on a motor cycle has been convicted of the offence at the Northampton Assizes, and sentenced to nine months in the second division. He was also disqualified from driving for two years.

ALL QUIET ON JEHOL FRONT

PEIPING, Jan. 25.

There is no further fighting in the Jehol frontier.

It is expected the arrival of a Japanese military mission from Kalgan may lead to negotiations.

Twenty-seven soldiers and five civilians reported were killed in yesterday's raid by Japanese aeroplanes.—Reuter.

WATER SUPPLY PROBLEM IN KARACHI

Governor Refuse To Promise Financial Aid To Municipality

KARACHI, Jan. 26.

The Karachi Municipality presented an address to the Governor of Bombay this morning.

Replying to the address His Excellency said:

Allow me, first of all, to thank you for your address and for the very friendly feelings which you have expressed therein. I regard these as an earnest of good-will from the first elected Corporation under the new Act, and I assure you most sincerely that it is a feeling which is mutually shared by my Government and myself.

The question of securing a new water supply for the city was raised in the address presented to me by your predecessors last year and referred to by me in my reply. I have had an opportunity of seeing the application which you have since made for a grant-in-aid.

Your application sets forth very clearly the enormous importance of the question to your City, and I am fully alive to the necessity of an early solution of the problem. I must, however, observe that you have perhaps not realised certain general principles which my Government cannot ignore. The first of these principles is that water supply schemes should be self-supporting.

"I would remind you that Government have nad to refuse financial aid of this nature to small municipalities with limited resources and I would ask you whether it would not be derogatory to the status of the municipal administration a City of the importance of Karachi to be dependent on free grants of this nature. I must, therefore, repeat what I said in my reply to the address granted to me last year, that it would not be possible for Government to depart from this policy unless we were completely satisfied that you had yourselves done everything that was possible to increase your own resources towards enabling you to bear your own burdens.

The other important consideration to which I must refer is your financial policy. During the prosperity preceding the present times, in which Karachi shared in no small measure and for a length of time scarcely equalled elsewhere in India, a succession of enlightened muncipal boards gave to the City a system of roads, hospitals, and other public amenities which have won the praise of all who have seen them and these involved the institution of costly establishments. It was not then possible to foresee that a lean time would come in which their maintenance on the same scale, let alone the continuance of further progressive schemes of a similar nature, would involve the most conservative finance, and those who were in charge of the administration at that time can hardly be criticised for their failure to provide large sinking funds and balances.

The position has, however, recently become increasingly evident, and I need not remind you that for the last few years each annual review of the Collector, the Commissioner and Government, and each report of the Audit Department, has drawn attention to the difficulties with which the Municipality of Karachi was likely to be faced unless extensive retrenchment was adopted, and to the large arrears of taxes.

I note that you intend to approach my Government for the removal of what you consider to be certain drawbacks and deficiencies in the new Act, and I promise you that your representation will be carefully considered.

RELIEF FOR COLD WAVE VICTIMS

Baroda Govt. Grants Rs. 24,000 For Immediate Purposes

BARODA, Jan. 26.

The Baroda Government are seriously deliberating the measures to provide relief to the peasants who have suffered from the recent cold wave.

The Government have granted about Rs. 24,000 as immediate relief. Officials are collecting statistics busily. The Prajamandal is also working hard.

It is understood that the Government will give substantial relief to the peasants, because of Shrimant Yuvraj Pratapsinghrao Raje's assurance to the peasants and His Highness' recent solicitude in granting relief to Amreli peasants, of about Rs. 1,30,000 when they suffered from underprotecton due to scarcity of rain. —United Press.

HAUPTMANN TRIAL DOCUMENTS SAVED

Defence Counsel Retrieves Them From Blazing Inferno

(Special Cable).

FLEMINGTON, Jan. 25

Valuable defence documents in the Hauptmann trial were dramatically saved from fire shortly after midnight, in a building opposite the court-house, containing offices of the defence counsel.

Screaming sirens awakened the town and brought residents to the scene. Fisher, one defence counsel, dashed into the blazing building, despite smoke flames and emerged carrying bundles of papers, which were required for the defence of Hauptmann. The outbreak was very dangerous owing to highly explosive ammonia tanks in the vicinity.

Volunteer firemen, after hard fight eventually controlled the fire.

MOVE TO ADJOURN

The defence is expected to have Hauptmann under direct examination all to-day, whereafter there will be a move for the adjournment of the hearing until Monday, when the prisoner faces the cross examination of the prosecution.

STRENUOUS DEFENCE

Hauptmann strenuously continued to fight to prove the innocence of the charge of kidnapping and murdering the Lindbergh baby. He categorically denied all the charges and declared that he had never been in the neighbourhood of the Lindbergh estate or left a note demanding the ransom on the windowsill of the Lindbergh nursery or stole the baby or ever saw it alive or dead. He never wrote any ransom notes or was in any way concerned in mailing them. He never met Dr. Jafsie Condon who handed over the ransom money before his arrest. He related that his friend, Isidor Fisch, gave him certain property and a little cardboard box for safe keeping on the eve of sailing for Germany where he died of tuberculosis. He accidentally discovered that the latter contained the ransom money mentioned in the case. Fisch being dead he started to spend it.

MONSTER GALE IN ENGLAND

(Special Cable.)

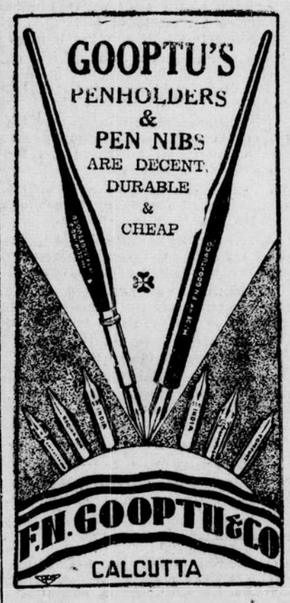
LONDON, January 25.

An eighty-miles an hour gale accompanied by heavy snow storms in Scotland and the Midlands is raking Britain. It blew the giant Paris-London airliners to a standstill compelling them to return. Thereafter all the day's services were cancelled. Telephone in some parts was interrupted.

An unnerving experience befell the driver and fireman of the Express train which near Stockport dashed into the high tension cables blown from the pylons across the line and a cascade of sparks enveloped the engine.

At the height of the storm over the Scottish mainland morse flickers were observed between the snowsqualls from the small island of Papastour, begging assistance for an injured man. A doctor and nurse, conveyed in a lifeboat arrived in time to save life.

Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Naik has been elected President of the Surat District Local Board.



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America's Arctic Weather Shows Signs Of Abating

But Cold Wave Still Persists In Some Districts: Hundreds Marooned On House Tops

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.

America's spell of Arctic weather which already resulted in over 180 deaths showed signs of ending in New York this morning when the sun broke through snow-clouds and temperature rose from 24 degrees below freezing-point to 16 degrees below.

DESPERATE EFFORTS AT RESCUE

Bitter weather still prevails, however, in other districts.

Hundreds of people are still marooned on housetops, and sledge in Mississippi.

Desperate efforts are being made to rescue them.—Reuter.

47 Passengers Dead In "Mohawk" Disaster?

Fate Of British Vice-Consul And Wife Unknown: Mother And Two Children Saved

NEW YORK, Jan. 25

Forty-seven seamen and passengers dead or missing and 116 rescued is the present position in regard to the capsizing of the American steamer "Mohawk" after collision with a Norwegian steamer off New Jersey.

Among the missing include Mr. John Telfer, the British vice-Consul, Orizaba, in Mexico, and his wife, while their two children a boy five years and a baby and Mr. Telfer's mother have been saved.

Two seamen were crushed to death in the collision and a passenger died.

The hopes that the missing might be adrift in lifeboats is dashed by the reports that a patrol-boat picked up nine bodies and two coastguard sea-planes sighted five bodies in sea and four empty lifeboats.—Reuter.

EASTERN COMMAND MANOEUVRES

Scene Of Battle Shifts To Meherauli

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

The scene of battle shifted today to Mehrauli and Bhundsi to the east and south respectively of Gurgaon in the Eastern Command manoeuvres. The Nupalgarh forces which are under the command of Major-General Collins and are three times the number of the enemy forces are within 8 miles of Gurgaon, the Westland Arsenal, which Brigadier Saunders is defending. Both Bhundsi and Mehrauli were captured by Nupalgarh before noon to-day the former after heavy artillery and machine gun firing.

Bhundsi is an important strategic point and Westland defended it with a battery of 6 and 4.5 inch howitzars. These mighty guns dropped formidable shells in enemy trenches, and their action was watched by many prominent spectators among whom were General Officers Commanding-in-Chief, Kandhar and Mazarisharif. There was comparatively small resistence at Mehrauli, where Nupalgarh has concentrated one battalion.

STALEMATE REACHED

In the afternoon, however, a stalemate was reached and no fighting is expected in this theatre until to-morrow. It is not known where the decisive battle will take place. The authorities believe that the movement of Nupalgarh tanks numbering 25 will have an important bearing on the final battle. These tanks were originally stationed at the Gurgaon Cantonment of Nupalgarh and are believed to have been removed under cover of the night to a spot where the Nupalgarh Commander is probably intending to deliver his final onslaught.—A.P.

FRENCH TREASURY BILL APPROVED

PARIS, Jan. 25.

The Chamber has approved by 450 votes to 122 the Treasury Bill.—Reuter

The Central Akali Dal has invited Pandit Malaviya to attend the second annual session of the Sikh National Conference to be held by the middle of March, 1935.

A Zamindars Conference will be held at Nathana, in Ferozepur District, on February 9 10 and 11 next.

EYE TROUBLES?

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EKNATH

A Casteless Saint

By RUSTOM VAKEEL

In Paithan some centuries ago there lived a Saint, called Eknath with his noble wife, who shared and understood the altruism of her husband. There were some people in the town who worried him, because he was unconventional. They spat on him not once but more than a hundred times when he used to return from his bath for prayers. He never looked on right or left, nor reprimanded the extraordinary man who spat on him, for no other motive but pure enmity and mischief. Of what stuff are these saints made that such ignominy does not scar nor wound their souls? Without comment, without even a gentle reprimand he would pass by leaving a haunting memory in the heart of his enemy.

India must have been different then, the very sun which shone over Maharashtra must have been different from ours. New ideals were in the air, the old were being revitalised. Ram and Krishna were finding a new orientation. The influence of Islam on Hindu Society was being felt. They were spacious days, when India had more than one Gandhi, when saintly men, like Kabir—neither Hindu nor Mahomedan, but both—took the message of the Gita and the Koran to the populace.

"The Hindus and the Muslims studied one another's language, literature, philosophy, and religion. Not a few Muslims learnt Hindi and other Indian languages, and some studied Sanskrit also. Numerous Sanskrit works were translated into Persian, including the Vedas, the Upanishads, the Bhagavad Gita, the Puranas, etc. A number of commentaries on Hindu Shastras and Vidyas were written by Muslims."

MUSLIMS ENRICH HINDU LITERATURE

Muslim authors enriched Hindi, Bengali and Punjabi literatures. "Raskhan composed beautiful devotional songs in honour of Shri Krishna, Abdur Rahim Khan Khanan composed Dohas on moral subjects in Hindi and Mirza Husain Ali composed songs in praise of Kali in Bengali." They also popularised Hindu stories in vernaculars. It was not all bloodshed and communal riots, a devastated land waiting the advent of peace and goodwill towards men, of some star from the West with the Directors of East India Company in its trail. According to the author of "A Short History of the Indian People," Imperial unity, religious reform, peace and plenty stimulated the rapid growth of literatures. . . They breathe a moral fervour and exhibit a strength of style which were the outcome of the spirit of high endeavours which moved society in those times. Religious devotion, heroic deeds, and romantic sentiments inspired their poetry, and although the Hindus turned for the themes to the ancient Sanskrit classics, and the Muslims to the Persian and Arabic literatures, "their treatment of the subjects showed the same features of style and sentiment."

Tulasidas Surdas, Bhusan, Chaitanya, Tukaram, Eknath, gave vitality to vernaculars and made literature a commodity for the masses. They were not days of extension lectures, evening classes, cheap omnibus editions, the Press was yet to come, with the Magi-Directors. The devotional songs, made Ramayana and Mahabharatha familiar to the masses. The Sufi Saints of Deccan contributed to the development of Urdu Literature and harmonised Persia with India. Even in Architecture, there was Hindu-Muslim unity. Perhaps the most beautiful symbols of this fusion of two cultures, supposed to be fundamentally different, were the illustrations of Basawan and Daswanth, who along with others were employed to illustrate the great manuscripts of "Raizmoramah" (the Persian translation of the Mahabharat), "Babar Namah," "Akbar Namah," and Nizami's poems.

In such great times, which compared to contemporary centuries in other lands left nothing to be desired, Eknath worked like his fellow saints for the higher idealism of his beautiful religion. He was a Brahmana, unlike other Brahmans of a more conventional order, and believed with Kabir.

"It is needless to ask of a Saint the caste to which he belongs."

* * * *

The barber has sought God,
the washer-woman, and the carpenter.
Even Raidas was a seeker after God,
The Rishi, Swapacha, was a tanner by caste.
Hindus and Muslims alike have achieved that
End, where remains no mark of distinction."

A LOVER OF THE LOWLY

He believed in the Harijan Movement, centuries before Gandhiji started it. Was it the Bible or Benjamin Kidd, or the Fabians who did the trick? Probably in that atmosphere of common tongues, the modern Brahman stamped as Brahman for official purposes, the untouchable as untoucable for votes and patronage and the quaint game of politics, did not exist. The contacts must have been different, the lines of demarkation lacked official patronage. Eknath had enemies in Paithan who taxed his saintliness. His love was all consuming. One day there was "Shradh" at his place, and Brahmins were invited for dinner, when some "Mahars" passed by his house. The smell of the food was so tempting that one of them said, "Let us stop here for a while, and at least enjoy the smell of this food, because such food is denied to us." Eknath who overheard this remark called the poor Mahars at his place, and treated them to a savoury dinner. When the Brahmins, who were anxiously waiting for the meal, saw this desecration, they excommunicated poor Eknath. Now the Saint had a servant, a mild gentle servant, who advised him that he should overlook the Brahmins and their petty attitude, and should celebrate another feast, when even the dead ancestors of Eknath will come and partake of his dinner. His sweet consort, his spiritual partner, and the gentle abettor of his offence, again prepared a savoury dinner, and dead ancestors who had gone on the other side of the bourne returned to bless Eknath's home, ostracized by mere men for the offence of entertaining so-called untouchables. Legend says that the servant was an Avatar of God. A beautiful idea, of service, and a symbol that Gods are guardians of saints and untouchables when high-faluting Pharisees forsake them! This double-distilled saintliness, this beautiful abnegation of personality, this sweet gentle extinction of self cannot thrive in our days. We go from the slum upwards, they came from the heights downwards, not with vulgar patronage, but with the consciousness of being one with them. Caught in the Love of God which permeated their being, they served quietly their motherland Hindus or Muslims, and through the spoken languages of the country "ennobled the minds and elevated the character of the people."

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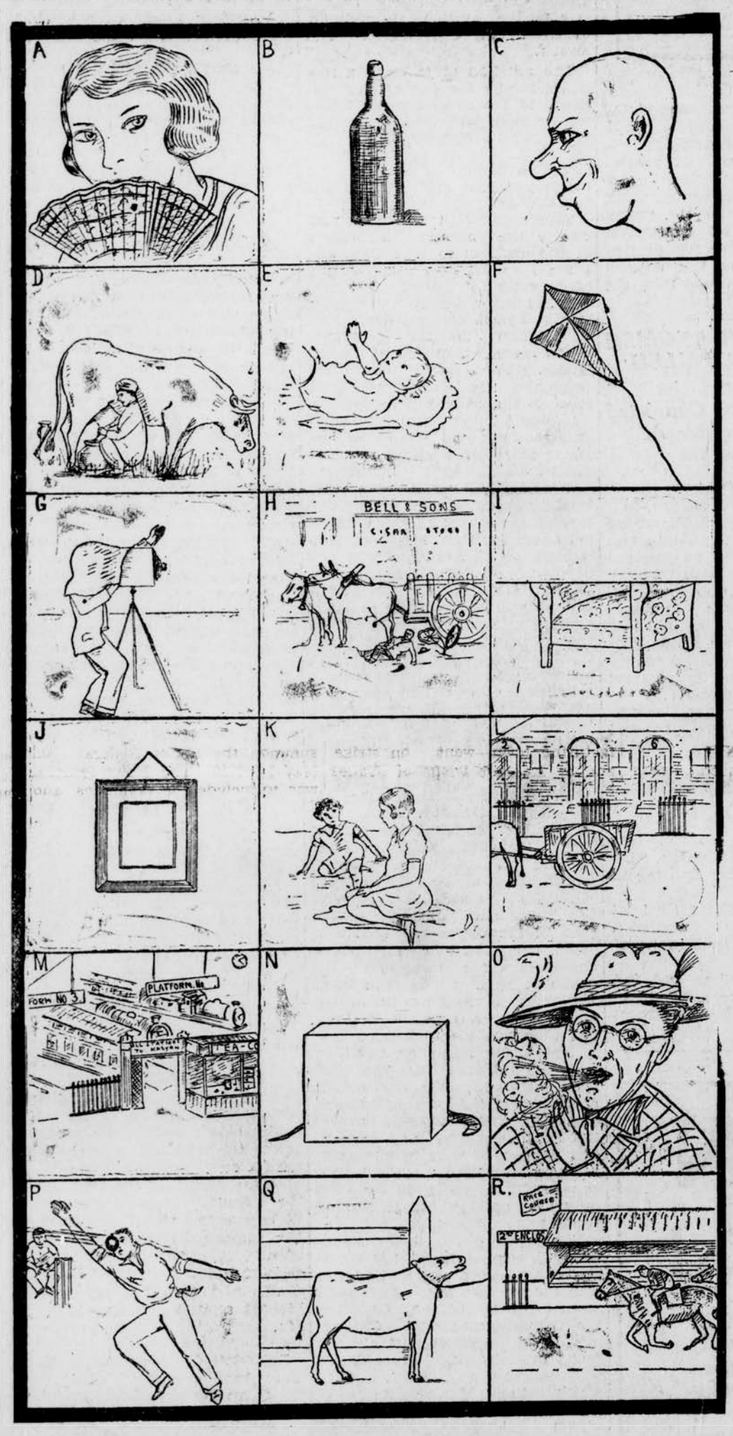

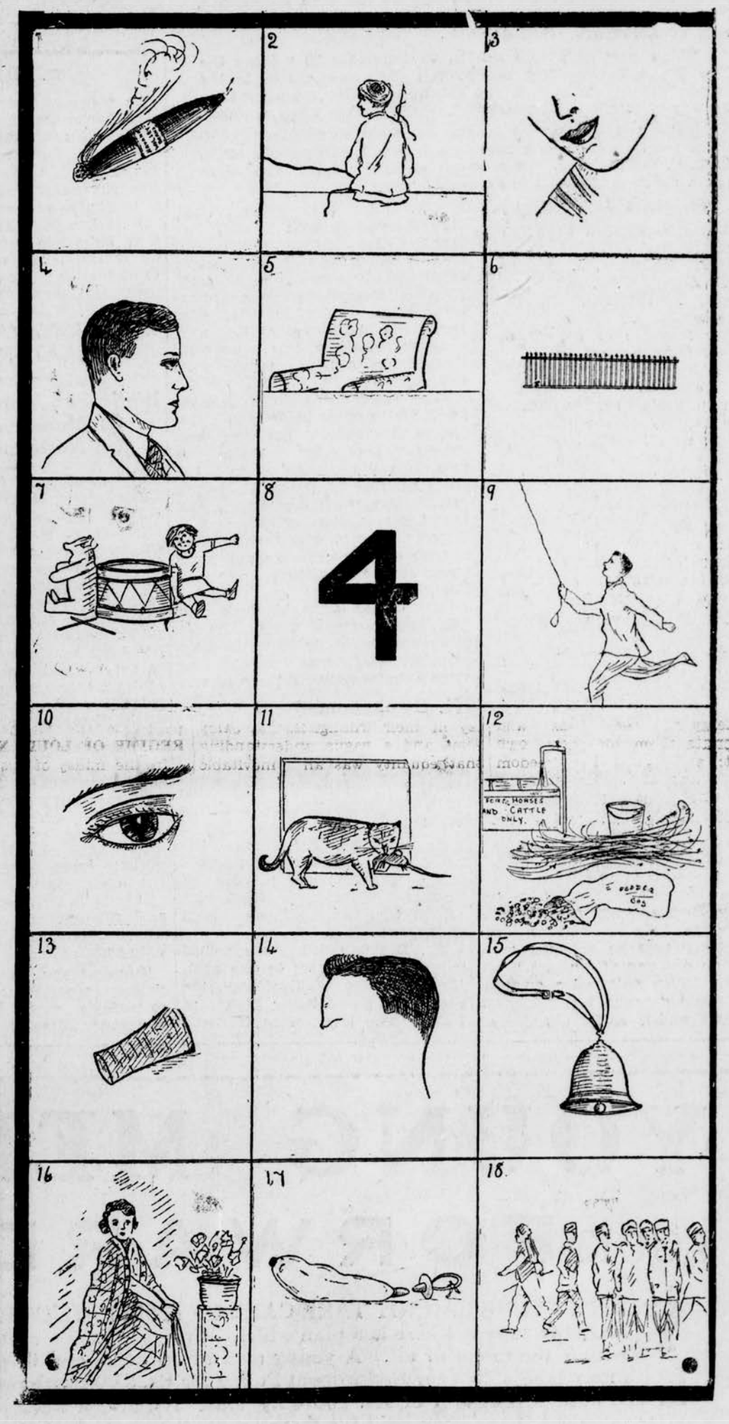

In view of the great response received in respect of "What is Missing" Competition which was run in this paper during the month of September, 1934, and the requests from our readers to run another similar competition, we are giving this time a second series of the same.

In the set of pictures on the left marked A, B, C ..... more articles, persons, animals, objects or parts are missing.

The set of pictures on the right numbered 1, 2, 3 provide the missing articles, persons, animals, objects or parts.

For instance the illustration on the left marked "I" shows the lower half of a chair. The missing upper half of the chair is given in picture No. 5 on the right. You have, therefore, to enter No. 5 against "I" in the coupon. Similarly fill in the coupon for other numbers and send in your entries observing the following rules:—

Remember to send your entries before 6TH FEBRUARY, 1935.

1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under:—

A. HAND DELIVERY—Local competitors may if they so wish, hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST AND MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address: Competition Manager, "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

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3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 6th February, 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of Ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid, lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition, on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel", The Prizes will be announced on the 14th February, 1935.

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I	5	R	

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Closing Date 6th February 1935

A HISTORY OF HUMAN PROTEST

From Amos To Lenin And Gandhi

How The Great French Revolution Began

By PROSCOS

(The first two articles on French Revolution were published in the "Sunday Chronicle" of 16th December and 13th January).

The social, economic and political conditions of France were ripe for a revolution, and the ideas which caused it should be very clearly understood in order to follow critically the various events of this great political crisis in European history. All classes of society—the poor, the intelligentsia, the middle classes, the aristocracy, the clergy and a portion of the nobility—were tired of the wastefulness, arrogance and authority of the King, though for different reasons, and this situation was further aggravated by the constant interference of the Queen, a foreigner and sister of the Austrian monarch, in French political affairs. The middle classes, tutored in the political philosophies of Locke, Rousseau and Montesquieu, conscious of their rights, and ready with the ideas for a new scheme of political organisation, naturally became the inspirers of the revolution.

In the beginning, they were republican in their attitude, but desired a government controlled by the propertied classes. They wanted a pseudo-democracy with a representative Parliament with a constitutional King as the symbol of national unity. They were themselves to dominate the Parliament which was to be elected on a property franchise. They also schemed to deprive the nobility and clergy of their lands and appropriate them for their own benefit; and secure the freedom of trade and commerce, thus relieving the industries of the unwelcome interference of the State. The employers were to follow a policy of "laissez faire" and the labourers were to be denied the elementary rights of combination and freedom of self-expression.

In 1775, on the eve of the Revolution, they wanted an oligarchy with national representation; in 1788 they demanded a full representative government, with all the necessary limitations of the powers of the King. But, by this it should not be understood that they were entirely actuated by selffish motives, for some of them were truly inspired by the moral basis of the new philosophy and visioned the supreme creative capacity of the intelligent strong and moral free man living in the midst of his equals. They honetly despised despotic institutions, and some of them idolised Justice and Liberty.

DESTRUCTIVE SLOGANS.

The masses were equally enthusiastic of the principles of liberty and enfranchisement, but they were more aware of the terrors of feudalism, the havoc caused by famines and the hunger which resulted from the shortage of bread. Their consciousness was not fully aroused, their ideas were not properly formulated and they only understood the political programme in terms of destructive slogans. The peasants shouted "Burn the records, destroy the registers," "Down with the tithes and clergy"; the masses of the faubourgs replied "No more aristocrats," "Down with Madame Veto." Engulfed in the passions of destruction and hatred, they were not aware of the chaos which was to follow, or the type of government with which to replace the rotten regime. Their great weakness was their incapacity to handle the government machinery; their only strength lay in their willingness to carry arms and a vague understanding that equality was an inevitable condition of liberty.

Anyway ideas, definite or vague, inspired the revolution; without them no achievement is possible. Actions born without thought are futile and barren of results. The pioneers of the French Revolution, the Encyclopaedists and others, proclaimed the sovereignty of reason, the equality of men before the law—expressing the will of the nation and commanding obedience from all—and the freedom of contract between all free men. They demanded the end of feudalism and thus paved the way for the downfall of Royalty. They did not merely want a change, but they also warned of the future. Montesquieu and Rousseau warned of the dangers of despotism even in democracy, and they held that those who will hold executive power will abuse it because force was vested in them, and therefore Centralisation was as dangerous as despotism.

Moreover, the leaders were aware that it was not possible to achieve a revolution, which was the doing away in a short time of a socio-economic political structure which has existed for many centuries, unless preparation was made in every hamlet and town besides the cities which were always most easily aroused. They thus concluded that a social revolution must precede political action, and prepared accordingly to penetrate the villages.

REGIME OF LOUIS XVI

In the midst of such ideas, Louis XVI ascended the throne in 1774, the year which marked the beginning of a period of hunger riots which lasted until 1783. Started by the situation, he tried to appease the people by appointing Turgot—a middle-class economist—as his Minister. Free trade in corn was established, the Statutes of Labour were abolished together with the old town guilds and corporations which were the centres of exploitation, and the hated toll-gates were broken down. But very soon Louis was frightened of these measures which he termed "dangerous experiments," and appointed Necker, a weak man, in the place of Turgot. The King now began to talk of his absolute authority, and Necker could remain Minister only till 1781.

In 1775 the harvest was bad. There were riots at Dijou, the flour mills were destroyed, and the houses of monopolists were sacked. Riots followed in Amiens and Lille, after which the discontented population marched to Versailles to demonstrate before the King. At Paris bakeries were plundered and the people took away whatever food they could collect. Posters appeared in Versailles threatening the King and his Court. The riots now spread to Poitres, Vizille, Cevennes, Vivarais and other places. These were caused by fresh levies, the salt tax and the exactions of the tithes. In 1786 the silk workers of Lyons—the great manufacturing town—went on strike, and by 1788 the whole of France was in revolt.

PARLIAMENT BANISHED

The struggle between the King and the whole of France was started in 1787 when the Paris "Parlement" refused a grant of money to the Court. The "Parlement" was banished to Troyes, where it continued to be acclaimed as the champion of the people's cause. Paris staged riotous scenes at this insult of the representatives, and riots broke out in Provence and Brittany led by students and women. At Besancon the soldiers refused to fire. The houses of the ministers Lamoignon, Brienne and Dubois were attacked and the latter had to flee from Paris. Necker was recalled and the banished "Parlement" was summoned again to meet in Paris. There were great jubilations when this news was received, the King and Queen were burnt in effigy to celebrate the triumph, and the aristocrats were subjected to insults and humiliations. Massacres, arrests and tortures failed to curb the released feelings of the people.

Louis was now bankrupt. The National debt amounted to sixteen hundred and forty-six millions, a huge sum in those days A war with England was threatened. Money had to be secured and it was decided to summon an Assembly of the Notables—comprising the nobility and clergy—at Versailles. The Assembly met, but could do nothing to help the King, and so he decided to summon the States General on May 1st 1789. The States General was to include the Commons, and the Assembly of Notables were compelled to grant double representation to the representatives of the people.

The people immediately prepared to take the maximum advantage of this triumph of the peoples' cause. The famous "cahiers" or bulletins were now published demanding the right to carry arms, guarantees against arbitrary arrests, self-government for the municipalities, the fixation of the tax on bread and meat according to prices, the regulation of wages according to needs and work for all able-bodied adults.

FIERCE BREAD RIOTS.

At this very time scarcity again prevailed and fierce bread riots broke out in Poitu, Brittany, Louraine, Normandy, Picardy, Alsace, Provence and almost all the districts of France. Armed peasants compelled grains to be sold at reasonable rates and attacked granaries of monopolists in order to distribute flour to the bakers. For the first time in these riots caused by economic distress, the political slogan "Vive la Liberte"—Long Live Liberty—was heard. The peasant revolution which spread during these days we shall discuss in a subsequent article. The rioters were punished with pillory, torture and hanging, but without avail.

In this surcharged atmosphere France began to prepare for the elections. The people were now alive with enthusiasm, they were beginning to read, they even attempted to write. Artisans, labourers, menials and beggars began to scribble against the King, the aristocrats, the nobles, against Madame Veto, the unpopular Queen, against everything that stood for the crumbling edifice of the State. In every corner of France some student, lawyer, doctor or professional was reading something to the people from Voltaire or Sieyes. A Constitutional Club was formed with branches in every town to educate the people in their rights of citizenship. Pamphlets and bulletins rained in the streets of Paris, and everyone was reading Sieyes' "Qu'est-ce-que le tiers etat?" Educated students and middle class men spread into the suburbs, taverns, clubs and street corners to prepare the people for the elections.

REVELLON AFFAIR

It was at this time that the difference between the middle classes and the workers came to the surface for the first time in the Revellon affair. The spark was lighted in St. Antoine where the workers stated their grievances and the middle classes received them with ridicule. A paper-manufacturer—Revellon by name—insulted the workers by saying "The working-man can live on black bread and lentils, wheat is not for the likes of him." This infuriated the mobs, and on April 27th, 1789, the masses spread terror into the heart of Paris. The next day the Revellon factory was smashed. A clash between the soldiers and the people resulted in a slaughter of many people.

Thus, only a few days before the meeting of the States General, the Revolution had already begun. The Revellon affair was forgotten as caused by indiscreet utterances and the excitability of the masses, and the united people of France entered the lists against the King on the floor of the States General.

(To be continued).

NEW MAYOR OF KABUL AND HIS STAFF

The "Raise-Baladiah" or New Meyor of Kabul, Sardar Abdur Razzak Khan, and the officials and staff of the Kabul Municipality. Sardar Razzaq Khan was, a few years ago, Afghan Consul at Bombay.

WHY AND WHAT MR. SHAW EATS

PLAYWRIGHT TELLS ABOUT HIS FADS IN INTERVIEW: HIS OPINION OF THE MARVEL OF WOMENKIND

(From Our Correspondent.)

TOKYO, (By Mail).

"Everything I eat has been proved by some writer or other to be a deadly poison. Everything I don't eat has been proved indispensable to life," says Mr. Bernard Shaw in a special interview to a China daily.

Mr. Shaw spoke sitting in the garden of his home at Ayot St. Lawrence Hertfordshire. The amazing vitality he shows at 76 may quite possible be due in part to his meatless diet, and efforts have been made for years to discover of precisely what that diet consists.

One previous interviewer after another has tried his hardest to probe the mystery, and a succession of editors has urged Mr. Shaw to name his own price for a signed article unveiling the facts. But he has declined to unveil them until now. He said

"I only misled people when I tell them what I eat or don't eat. My diet and habits might not suit them; and I don't eat the same things every day, except, perhaps, at breakfast, at which I eat either oatmeal porridge liberally dosed with butter, or some drier cereal, with half a grapefruit, and a cup of Instant Postum to keep up the tradition of a cup of warm, brown fluid with milk and sugar in it.

"I eat three meals a day, and am convinced that I should be better with two. In spite of a remark that has been quoted, I eat salads and fruit.

Pecking At Candies.

"I finish my lunch and dinner with an orange almost always; other fruits are occasional luxuries, which I may peck at as I do at candies, but if they are not there I do not miss them.

"I eat cheese, butter, and eggs, but no flesh, no fowl, and no fish. As I have already said, everything I eat has been proved by some writer or other to be a deadly poison. Everything I don't eat has been proved indispensable to life.

"I object to carnivorous diet not only because I feel instinctively that it is abominable, but because it involves a prodigious slavery of men to animals. Cows and sheep with their valetaille of accoucheurs, graziers, shepherds, slaughtermen, butchers, milkmaids, and so forth, absorb a mass of human labour, that should be devoted to the breeding and care of human beings.

"Some day, I hope, we shall live on air, and get rid of all the sanitary preoccupations which are so unpleasantly aggravated by meat-eating."

Nationality Not Interesting.

How do you view the economic future of Great Britain? Will things get steadily worse, or will England "muddle through" as usual?

"It is rather late in the day to talk about England or any other two penny half penny nationality muddling through. The question to-day is, will civilization muddle through?

"If the Big Ship goes down, England will go down with it. And don't forget that these Big Ships always have gone down, so far. Mesopotamia was once more highly civilized than either old or new England; but it went under so completely that I was over 60 before I ever heard of Sumer.

"I see by your expression that you have not heard of it yet. And the Sumerian civilization was only one of half a dozen. We are adding to the list of extinct civilizations almost as fast as the astronomers are adding to the list of dark stars.

"Every serious student of the

(Continued on page 15).

WHAT ARE YOUR PROSPECTS IN LIFE

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A PAGE ABOUT BOOKS & THEIR WRITERS

Scattered Material And Uncritical Methods

For Study Of Ancient Indian Art And Culture

"ON THE ICONOGRAPHY OF BUDDHA'S NATIVITY." A. Foucher (Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India), translated by H. Hargreves, Delhi, Rs. 3-6.

"EXPLORATIONS IN SIND." N. G. Majumdar, (Memoirs of the Archaeological Survey of India). Rs. 17-2.

M. Foucher's description of the "Iconography of Buddha's Nativity" is a clearly reasoned explanation of one of the most frequent of artistic mottoes in Buddhist and Hindu sculptures. M. Foucher traces the manner in which the gradual evolution of the symbols associated with "Buddha's Nativity" preceded the popular Hindu conception, for example, of "Gaja Laxmi."

He begins with marking the five sequences or stages at which the vase, the female figure (Maya), the parasol and, finally, the image of Bhagwat himself were incorporated in Buddhist sculptures. In the Gandhara versions of the Buddha Nativities, he indicates "the total disappearance of the emblematic lotus". The figure of Maya "remained as the sole connecting link between these earlier attempts and the more spirited pictures of the New School". At Amravati, the Buddhist sculptures established, he observes, a version of the Nativity different from the Bahrut and Sanchi as well as different from the Gandhara sculpture.

PROVINCIAL VARIATIONS

At Amravati, or the South Eastern Andhra school of sculpture the "bathing elephants" of the Bahrut and Sanchi (Central India School) as well as the figure of Boddhisattva of the Gandhara (North India School) were both absent. Thus there were three variations in the Nativity theme in the sculptures of the three provinces. These provincial variations in sculptures even of identical religions have not received the attention they should have received long ago from students of Indian sculpture.

STENCILISED CRITICISM.

The glaring oversight has been the direct outcome of methods of art criticism standardised or rather stencilised by the fraternity of romantic antiquarians accustomed to measure art in "shastric" aphorisms lavishly diluted with philosophic rhetoric. And, even cautious student like Mr. Cadrington could not escape the temptation of the grand manner of writers like Havell, Coomarswamy of Stella Kramrisch who, as M. Bachoffer said, avoided the recognition of the fact that "in spite of the identity of intentions the same motif was represented in different ways."

ART-GUILDS.

Another important aspect in the study of Indian sculpture overlooked by academic coteries of "revival" again, rightly emphasised by M. Foucher, is the fact that neither in ancient or medieaval India "any trace of guilds of sculptors entirely composed of Buddhists or Brahmists or Jainists: nor have we perceived any real difference of style between contemporary images of Buddhas or Jains or Boddhisattvas or Devas when they originated from the ruins of the same city or adorned the same group of temple-caves." M. Foucher's vision is, moreover, not subservient to dates. His classification does not rightly follow a set chronological pattern. To reduce the complexity of facts to a single linear series cannot be, he justly maintains, attempted without stretching them. Therefore, he adds "we do not claim that the development of the motif has actually followed a perfectly systematic and regular course."

ARTIST OLD AND NEW.

The "monuments are a warning" and "the old artists did not work", as some of the modern "revivalist-artists" do, "with a view to simplifying the task of picture archaeologists". The objects of art, the actual monuments, "verify once more that they often enable us to obtain a deeper insight into the minds of their creators and donors than the actual texts". But the current stencilised formula of art criticism seldom finds its context or basis in the actual monuments or objects of art. The mental approach to them has been perverted, persistently and distinctly. Art activities and achievements have been, of set purpose, sought to be verified by books written out of books.

THE GRAND MANNER.

The outlook has been, essentially, pedantic where it is not, as it frequently is, romantic. M. Foucher is, therefore, more than justified in exposing, with mild sarcasm, "the curious predicament" of his theory "refuted" by Coomarswamy "if not prior to its birth at least before the appearance of any detailed justification of itself". For, Coomarswamy does typify the grand manner of art criticism he initiated. The interpretation of the "abhiseka" composition as a representation of Maya Devi, he rules, "may confidently be dismissed". M. Foucher still hopes, however, that the "distinguished archaeologist of the Boston museum and our Indianist confreres will kindly reconsider this verdict". One can only hope so.

IMPORTANT SURVEY.

The discoveries made at Mahenjo-Daro opening for the first time for archaeologists and historians the unknown chapters of the story of Indian civilization of fourth millennium, B.C., and thus placing it on a plane of antiquity hitherto assigned almost solely to Egypt, Persia and Mesopotamia leave yet many unconnected, untraced links. After these discoveries, Mr. Hargreaves of the Archaeological Department conducted in 1925 excavations at Nal in the Kalat State of Baluchistan and Sir Aurel Stein, a year or so later, explored Northern and Southern Baluchistan for traces of the Indus civilization in these outlying districts, "probably affiliated, with certain reservations, to the Persian zone". But there was enough work left to be done nearer the Indus valley itself and the work of Mr. K. A. Dikshit at the chalcolithic sites at Lohumjo-Daro in the Larkana district and Limo Junejo in the Upper Sind Frontier district in 1925 was followed by Mr N. G. Majumdar's work at Jhekar at Larkana in 1927. He continued in 1929 and 1930 the excavation of valuable sites northward. The results of these two surveys are embodied in the present volume. The survey is detailed and supplemented by clear and profusely illustrated plates. Soon let us hope, as time and finance permit, we shall possess all the links in the chain of the great story of Indus civilization.

V. H. V.

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BOOK NOTES

"Ego," the autobiography of Mr. James Agate, the dramatic critic, is announced for publication by Messrs. Hamish Hamilton.

* * * *

"William Morris, Designer" by Mr. Gerald H. Crow, is one of the most illuminating of the books on Morris that have marked his centenary year. The book is original in its interpretation of Morris through his life, personality, and work.

* * * *

Sir Norman Angell's new book is provisionally entitled "Peace and the Plain Man." The publishers consider it to be one of the most important of the author's contributions to the topic of peace, which is discussed fundamentally, with the psychological as well as the economic facts that bear upon the subject.

* * * *

The dead year 1934 was a record year for new books published in the British Isles. The total of 15,628 was the highest total ever reached in Great Britain and Ireland—six hundred more than in 1933. Of these 4,531 were books of fiction, which was 442 more than in 1933. Sociology, literature, geography, music, and religion showed a decrease.

* * * *

The Lord Chief Justice of England (Lord Hewart), who some time ago entered into a contract to write his "Reminiscences", has made substantial progress with the work. It may be taken as certain that his book will throw some fresh light on various men and matters over a period of nearly half a century.

* * * *

When Mr. Upton Sinclair was standing for the Governorship of California he wrote a book with the hopeful title of "I, Governor of California". Three days after his defeat at the election he sat down undeterred and began to write, "I, Candidate for California; and How I Got Licked" which Messrs. Werner Laurie are to publish. He is very free, it appears, with condemnations of "the appalling lengths vested interests can go to in America in the way of political bribing, dishonesty and graft."

* * * *

"Snow People," by Taeki Odulok, translated by James Cleugh, is an unusual novel in that it is written about the Eskimos by a member of their own race, now a scientific worker in the Russian Institute for Northern People. The story of the child Teu provides the pretext for an interesting description of life among primitive people in North-East Siberia up to the year 1914. The author shows the contrast between the hidden mineral wealth of the country and the precarious existence of its inhabitants.

Cattle Problem In India

"CATTLE PROBLEM IN INDIA," (being first prize essay for the Bombay Humanitarian League Prize Competition Essay Scheme No. 92 for Graduates of the Bombay Presidency). By "Muljibhai B. Barad", B.A., S.T.C., Head Master, High School, Nar (Gujarat); 1934; (pp. 175).

The High School at Nar is to be congratulated on having at its head a gentleman endowed with deep and reasoned affection for the bovine cattle in India. Back of ancient Asian culture lay the appreciation of the great service to humanity, which animals such as cows and bulls silently and uncomplainingly render. Therefore, they were considered an indispensable part of religious ceremonial among ancient Hindus and Parsees. This high position in public estimation, cows and bulls continued to enjoy, also when to the religious fervour, was attached, economic understanding. With the growth of so-called "civilisation", however, the economic importance of bovine wealth to the country is being forgotten, with the direct result that the longevity and health of the people of India have already begun to suffer. The cattle wealth of India is dying or being exported and practically nothing worth is being done to stop the process. Public interest is lacking. Corporate interest is lacking. Government has little funds to spare. The vast agricultural population is fully occupied in trying to preserve its own life, which is in danger. Thus it comes about that these useful animals are being slowly but surely wiped out. A few societies and "Panjrapoles" cannot alone solve this great problem. Here is a work worthy of the best traditions of Indian culture, Indian love and affection for animals, the religiosity of the orthodox and the economic understanding of those who have received Western education. The author draws a highly thought-provoking comparison between the condition of cattle in pre-British days and at the present time. It is sufficient to state, in this connection, that what is disclosed in this chapter, is not creditable, by any means, to our own times. The thorny problem of the slaughter of cattle is examined by means of facts and figures. The author quotes from "Cow Protection Under Muslim Rule" by Dr. Sayed Mahomed, Ph. D., to show that upto so late as the Moghul period, slaughter of cows was either prohibited or discouraged by Muslim kings in India. The cattle problem is urgent and pressing. The author suggests a number of directions in which one can proceed, if it is desired to preserve this wealth for India. The book is worthy of study and is priced at annas eight only, so as to suit every pocket.

N. H. P.

URDU PERIODICALS

"MAARIF" (Azamgarh).—In the issue for December Mr. Muhammad Aziz, M.A., LL.B., writes a thought-provoking article on the present downfall and backwardness of the Mussalmans and rightly opines that it is due mainly to their deviation from the teachings of Islam. The article, though lengthy, is full of sweet reasoning and the Indian Mussalmans will do well to pay their attention to it. In another article Saiyed Manzur Ahmad explains John Lock's philosophy. Maulvi Abdus Salam Nadvi writes a detailed review of the Khwaja Hasan's poetry and gives lengthy excerpts from his poetical writings. The Khwaja who was a contemporary of Amir Khusrau, is one of those few poets of India whose merits has been recognised even by the Persians. In the poetry section poems by Asad, Said and Suhail are very well-written.

"ZAMANA" Cawnpore).—Maulavi Nizamuddin Husain writes, in the issue for November, a very entertaining article on the poetry of Rangin and Insha and gives a bird's-eye view of the literary life of the days when these two poets were living. Munshi Basheshwar Prasad writes a short account of the life of Sadr Lakhnawi and proves, by means of examples, his great mastery in the art of writing "tarikh." Mr. S. Sinha's article in English on Babu Rajendra Prasad is translated, for the first time, in Urdu, for the benefit of Urdu-knowing readers. "Husn Ki Qurbani" is a very touching story and shows how Indian women, particularly in Bengal, are made to sacrifice their all at the altar of barbarous customs. In the poetry section poems by Josh and Talib are fine.

"AIWAN" (Gorakhpur).—The issue for the month of January opens with a very interesting article on Mir's poetry, exhaustively dealing with the reasons which have made him immortal. "Yad-e-Ayyam" is a peep into the past and is full of happy anecdotes. "Gori Amman" is a readable story.

"TARJUMAN-UL-QURAN" (Hyderabad, Dn.)—It is a religious organ which aims at explaining the teachings of the Quran in a manner most appealing to the educated classes. It is in existence for the last three years and the way in which it deals with controversial matters, is simply admirable, for it is free from religious narrow-mindedness. In the issue for the month of Ramazan, for instance, Sufi Zausi Shah deals with the "Myth of Christ's crucifixion" and pleads that only the Quranic version of the affair is the true one, but there is no rancour or antagonism in it, although the writer critically analyses the evidence as given in the four Gospels. Chaudhari Ghulam Parvez contributes an article headed "Islam and Science" which refutes, once for all, the impression that Islam forbids the study of science. Maulavi Abdulla Imadi gives the true meaning of "Mann-o-Salva," the heavenly food allowed to the Jews when they were in wilderness for 40 years.

"ISMAT" (Delhi).—The January number contains several well-written poems by Khurshid Ara Begum, Bilqis Jamal Khatun, Tilok Chand Mahrum and others. As regards articles and stories, those written by Nasiruddin, Mrs Gar Raj Behari and Munshi Prem Chand will repay perusal. "Sharabi Ki Biwi" is also a well-written story. It is gratifying to see from a perusal of this issue that the number of women-writters is on the increase and that Hindu ladies have aso started contributing to this magazine.

"JAUHAR-E-NISWAN" (Delhi).—The editor of "Ismat" has now widened the circle of his activities by publishing a new monthly magazine which is wholly devoted to such handicrafts and hobbies as "parda-nashin" ladies can easily pursue in their homes. The subjects dealt with in it pertain to tailoring, crochet work, stitching, sewing, lace-work etc. The magazine is illustrated and its annual subscription is Rs. 2 only. It is being published in memory of the late Khatun-e-Akram.

HINDUSTAN YEAR BOOK

HINDUSTAN YEAR BOOK—1935, published by M. C. Sarkar and Sons, 15 College Square, Calcutta price As. 12.

This publication, which is running into its third year, has just come out with many new useful additions. Special articles such as "India's Health", "Film Industry in India", "India's Great Strides in Sports", "India's Agricultural Problem" and a few others will, no doubt, be found by the readers of great interest. A complete summary of the recommendations of the J.P.C. has been included in addition to a summary of Congress activities and statistical information concerning agriculture, health, trade, railways etc. For the price of only As. 12 the volume, which contains many things that a publicist wants to know is a useful publication.

BOOKS RECEIVED

MILITARISM & FASCISM IN JAPAN, by O. Tanin and E. Yohan (International Publishers, New York).

THE BOOK OF LOVE, by Upton Sinclair (T. Werner Laurie, London), price 5/-.

HINDUSTAN YEAR BOOK—1935 (M. C. Sarkar & Sons, Calcutta), price As. 12.

THE RELIGIOUS WARS IN HEAVEN, by P. Joseph, Bombay.

THE STRATAGEM OF ISIS AND OTHER POEMS, by R. R. Sreshta (W. Heffer & Sons, Cambridge), price 3/6.

THE DHAMMAPADA (G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras).

HANDBOOK OF VIVA VOCE, by A. M. Mathews (Careers, Lahore), price Rs. 1/4.

MAZI VILAYATCHI YATRA (Marathi (by G. C. Bhate, Mahad, price Rs. 1/8.

AMACHI EUROPECHI YATRA (Marathi) by G. C. Bhate, Mahad, price Rs. 1-8.

Ideals Of East And West

THE IDEALS OF EAST AND WEST by Kenneth Saunders. Pp. xxiii, 248. Cambridge University Press, 1934.

The most excellent part of this beautiful book consists of choice extracts from the great ethical teachers of the world: its greatest defect is the complete omission of Islam as an ethical system.

The book deals with six ethical systems, those of India, China, Japan, Greece, Judaism and Christianity. It was originally undertaken at the suggestion of that keen student of comparative religion, H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda; and later, it was delivered in the shape of lectures at the Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley, California and the University of London. There is a Prologue where three friends, a Chinaman, a Hindu, and a Greek meet at the house of Mordecai the Jew in the City of Ephesus in the first century A.D. After a discussion they go to the house of a Christian saint to learn how much unity there is in their diverse beliefs. Similarly at the end there is an Epilogue, where in a Chinese city in the ninth century A.D., a Nestorian bishop, a Muslim trader, a Zoroastrian priest and a Japanese monk meet and go to the house of an aged abbot and find much peace and consolation.

The method followed by the author is not strictly historical, but in his treatment of Indian ethics he considers Buddha, the greatest son of India, as a landmark and divides Indian ethics into three periods, Pre-Buddhist, Buddhist, and post Buddhist. The wisdom of India teaches that individuality is an illusion and in hurting others, I hurt myself,—'Karma' and 'ahimsa.' The contrast between the different Indian ideals is well put by E. A. Hopkins, "'Knowledge' is wisdom to the Brahmin, 'asceticism' is wisdom to the Jain, 'purity' and 'love' is the first wisdom of the Buddhist." He has many beautiful things to say by way comparison and contrast; for example, that the Greek ideal is beauty; the Christian, service; the Buddhist, self-control. He praises India's service to humanity and has much to say of the principle of Truth preached by Mahatma Gandhi, who derives his inspiration alike from the Gita, from Buddhism and the Sermon on the Mount.

In China the two most potent influences have been Confucianism and Buddhism. Both of these profoundly altered the ancient Chinese religion. In China men have always searched for harmony and right and reasonable social relations. Respect for the aged is a vital belief and results in ancestor-worship. Confucius describes a gentleman as "He sorrows not, nor shows fear"—curiously an exact parallel to the Koranic "There is no fear upon them, nor do they grieve." He preaches 'jen' (humanity) and 'chung' (loyalty). As Confucius was a reformer, the other great name in Chinese ethics, Lao-tse, was a mystic and an anarchist. Both together have had a great influence over China, and also over Buddhism, which was modified for Chinese consumption. In Japan our author sees two dominant influences. China gave civilization to Japan, whence the influence of Buddhism. And in modern times, Christianity. Although there are beautiful selections from the Japanese teachers at the end, a separate chapter devoted to Japan seems to be of very doubtful utility.

The chapter on Greece is, perhaps, the best of all. Apart from the magnificent selections at the end, the unquenchable thirst for knowledge, which is the dominant characteristic of the spirit of Greece, is very forcibly brought out. The author, himself impelled by the Greek ideal, the relentless pursuit of truth in regard to all religions, seems to have understood the Greek spirit best. His criticism of the three great tragedians Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides can only be designated as masterly. But above all he has done the fullest justice to Socrates, "He is her (Greece's) grandest figure, greatest of the Sophists, heir to the tragedians, teacher of us all." "The story of his last days, told by Plato with exquisite reticence, is one of the great scenes in history."

With regard to the Hebrews he says that Judaea is the mother-country of the 'soul,' as Greece is the mother-country of the 'mind.' The ethics of Christianity are dealt with last, and here too Greek and Hebrew influence is clearly shown. The spirit of early Christianity is, however, better depicted in the beautiful selections from the New Testament than by the author's comment.

Historically Islam follows close upon Christianity, and it is surprising that the author should have omitted all reference to it. The chapter on Japan, particularly after the full treatment of Chinese wisdom, could well have given place to one on the faith of the Arabian Prophet. The few references to Islamic teaching by Abou Zeid, the Muslim merchant in the Epilogue, show, that that venerable gentleman was a bigoted Maulvi of Modern India, not a cultured Muslim of the 9th century A.D. Probably Mr. Saunders knows nothing of Islam; but it cannot be said that the materials for such study are not forthcoming. With the Koran, the Sayings of the Prophet, the 'Masnawi' of Maulana Rum, the 'Diwan' of Shams-i-Tabriz, the Table-Talk of al-Ma'arri, the meditations of Rabi'a Basri the Mystic, the Poetry of the Arabian Bards, all available in English, it cannot be said that the spirit of Islam is difficult to discover. It is unfortunate that this seeking after truth was neglected. The book would have appealed to a much larger circle if a chapter on Islam, equal in excellence to the ones included, had been added.

We have said before that to each chapter are added illustrative readings from the great teachers. They are exquisitely chosen, both as to content and as to form. Mr. Saunders has written a beautiful book and the Cambridge University Press have clothed it in adequate raiment; we are grateful to both of them.

A. A. A. F.

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Bombay Art Society—The Ambitious Futilities —Town Hall Exhibition--"Slightly Better"—Lord Brabourne & The Bishop Declare Preference—For "Oriental Art"—Time For "Commercial" Art — R. Parikh, Bendre, Sumpat, Calaco, Chavan, —Anand — Solegaonkar, Raote, —Talim, Goregaonkar, Dere Karmarkar—Madri Desai—Jog.

Art Notes ----And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

After nearly half a century of its existence and after over a decade of criticism, of set purpose, constructive, the Bombay Art Society, apparently, recognises the necessity of informed criticism vital to art and cultural growth and the change of outlook imperative for modern aspirations.

JUSTIFIABLE SCEPTICISM

There are those who have watched the Society's activities closely, those who many years ago aspired earnestly to direct the Society helpfully towards standards of art and achievement consistent with the rank of the first organised art institute of the Presidency. They have been repeatedly disappointed. There has been hitherto little understanding or active response. Consequently, their sceptic appreciation of the Society's activities is more than pardonable. It is justifiable. And it is difficult, if not altogether impossible, to persuade them not to regard the change in the Society's attitude as belated.

WIDER OUTLOOK

Have the speeches at the time of the exhibition and the exhibition itself made the task less difficult, the Society's outlook wider, its attitude more responsive to the spirit and demands of the times? The speeches did help, in some measure, to guide the Society's present outlook and activities towards higher planes of achievement.

UNINTELLIGENT DICTA

The President of the Society, Rt. Rev. Acland, Lord Bishop of Bombay, did definitely, openly and rightly proclaim the preference and the prominent space hitherto withheld in the Society's exhibitions, to work in the "Oriental" manner. He thus contradicted effectively the reactionary rhetoric and clever manoeuvres of the group who, not many weeks ago, declared at the Town Hall their antiquated and unintelligent dicta about art and against Indian Art.

MOUTH-PIECE OF REACTIONARIES

The President has thus saved the Society from the role which it has been all these years led to play as the mouth-piece and stage for the old die-hard elements that regarded it as a vested interest. Rt. Rev. Acland has thus rendered another and more helpful service to the younger generation of artists who have been victims to the obstinacy and manoeuvres of the old.

CONVENIENT TOOL

It is the work displayed and advertised by unmeaning awards of the Bombay Art Society that has served as the convenient excuse and weapon for attack from interested quarters against the poor, unknown but aspiring and talented generation of younger artists. The story of their struggle is painful. But it is necessary it should be told and re-told. The exact place and the persons who have hitherto combined to give the art of the Presidency a bad name must be located, precisely and publicly.

JUDICIAL AND DIGNIFIED

Lord Brabourne's speech on the occasion re-emphasised, with appropriate force, the recognition of the truth that the vitality of a a nation's art was rooted in its soil. His estimate of the exhibition was one, moreover that could inspire confidence in the discerning. He described the exhibition justifiably, as "slightly better." It was not less judicial than dignified. Perhaps, that is not the mode of appreciation conventionally cultivated at the Town Hall. The fashionably elegant "Society" expected more extreme and colourful language. Lord Brabourne's opportune suggestion for promotion of "commercial" art was, again, a break with the wooden conventions and traditions of the Society. Obviously, the Society is not less ambitious than it is old. It has, apparently, many pet and grandiose projects to propose. But it cannot have it both ways.

OLD, OLD TRADITIONS

If it still continues the traditions of fifty years ago mixes up "younger artists" and "miscellaneous" awards, prizes, medals and certificates, much in the manner of preparatory schools with the serious work of earnest artist, it cannot pretend to claim the recognition offered to established art institutes in the West meant for responsibly mature professionals, guided by informed opinion and directed by competent criticism. The Bombay Art Society cannot be assigned that class yet.

It is not brought up in that atmosphere. It is not manned by art competence.

UNCHANGED OUTLOOK

I have spoken about the speeches at the time of the opening of the Exhibition. Judged by the exhibition itself, it is still extremely difficult to be optimistic about the Society's activities. The Selection Committee has, no doubt, made the exhibition this year less crowded and some of the exhibits seem to be thoughtfully arranged. But the prominent exhibits—on the screens or in the catalogued awards—do not give the impression that the Society's outlook has been materially changed.

ARTIST SEES LIFE

So that the visitor who is eager to benefit by the exhibition, eager to trace young, fresh, vigorous avenues of art must help himself. If he does so, he can find that the artist that is now on the horizon, that will some day make his mark, has left the stale western exercises, characteristic of the Town Hall exhibitions, and the sterile literary transcript and academic formula of "revived" technical mannerism. He sees life, seeks inspiration from it and interprets it.

PARIKH, DAMANIA, BENDRE

K. D. Damania's "Credit and Debt," D. P. Baxi's "Mother's Love." N. S. Bendre's "Day Dreams," delineate untortured compositions of the daily surroundings of life. They go further than forced display of technical mannerisms. B. D. Smart's "Deserted Village" is a courageous experiment in dark tones. R. Parikh's "Poor's Heaven" is one of the outstanding examples unpretentious art. Rasiklal Parikh's artistic integrity is maintained by technical strength and responsive, free and open mind. He can afford to be and has succeeded in being independent of set technicalities of treatment. The Prince of Wales Museum in purchasing the picture has rightly rewarded the unassuming artist.

"LABOUR", MADRI DESAI

Kumari Madri Desai's sculptural composition entitled "Labour" is, like her "Philosophic Fakir", shown at the Bombay Art Society's Town Hall Exhibition is, essentially, a plastic theme, where human form, live incident and feeling are articulated by expressive modelling. The schematic lines of drapery and coherent simplified, planes are a marked distinction.

LANDSCAPE'S AUTHENTIC APPROACH

The landscapes, as usual, crowd or rather crowd out, the other exhibits. Most of them are of less than average interest. But N. S. Bendre's "Ghat at Omkareshwar," "A Village Well" by Colaco, "Temple at Baroda" by Chavan, "Cotton Mill" by Ratan Batra, "Before the Dawn" by Godbole and "Lonely Cliffs" by Anand may be profitably scrutinised. Bendre and Chavan's effective brush strokes probably depart from the water-colour treatment. But they do not lose materially their effect.

ECONOMY OF METHOD

Godbole, Colaco and Batra are closer to the possiblities of the medium. D. Anand's "Lonely Cliffs" focusses attention by skill in economy of colour tones, its precise delineation of forms and coherent adjustment in pattern together with its charming colour accentuation of the red high light. L. Pentland's landscapes in oils particularly "Olvera Spain" are also of more than average interest. If the shadows in the Spanish picture could have been more darkly defined, the simplified rhythm of her picture maintained by architectural form, pattern and foliage would have gained in intensity.

SRIMATI SIDDIA, JAYAVATI, MAITRI.

Srimati Cumi Siddia's "Wedding Procession" indicates the repressive hold of traditional mannerism. She is, however, happies in "Tune With One". Srimati Jayavati Amratlal's "Head of a Girl," "Ragini Tody," by I. C. Parikh, "Ranis", by Kanu Desai, "Seclusion", by B. D. Smart, "Buddha's Love Gift to Jashodhara", by Maitri Shukla, are all similarly tempted or may be distracted by technical conventions. Smart's "Seclusion" is, however, freer. And, Mr. Jelaludin's "Satee" is decidedly pleasant and attractive by its colour ones, not altogether mechanised.

RAOTE AND BENDRE.

The "Mahijari" by Solegaonkar has received the attention natural to a novel treatment of an old subject. The "Mahijari", departing from Mr. Solegaonkar's icono-graphic line has swung away to the other extreme bordering on bold exploitation of "cubism". Novelty apart, the composition suffers from the rather dominant dark, almost blackish blue. Many of the skirt. Mr. Raote's "Garba" is a more direct experience and approach to art. His colour scheme is not faced and nearer to the Indian feeling in colour. The white "saree" may, perhaps, seem over accentuated. But it is compensation for the bright reds.

TALIM, KARMAKAR, GOREGAONKAR.

Mr. Jog's portrait work is distinguished by vigorous modelling, Mr. N. A. Dere's "Philosophic Age," also a portrait is marked by soft emphasis on individuality. The sensitive but surely vital draughtsmanship in the portrait of the "Comrade" by Mr. B. T. Talim is, again, an example of the advancement in portrait sculpture. Mr. Karmarkar's "Irishman at Susmane" is thoughtfully designed. But his "Welcome" and "Beauty And Light" are not as attractive. Mr. Goregaonkar's "Sweet Thoughts" suggest a more feeling manipulation of drapery than the one in Mr. Karmarkar's "Welcome." The parade display of sculpture all in regular line may be military. But it is neither sensible nor artistic.

MADRI DESAI, DERE, JOG.

N. S. Dere's composition "Boyhood's Pleasure" is, evidently better worked out than D. B. Jog's "After Sun Dawn." But both suffer from the commonplace in modelling which degenerates as theatricality in "Indian Hukka" or say in "Pride of Victory."

Kumari Madri Desai's "Philosophic Fakir" and "Labour" refreshingly from such forced and commonplace attitude. Her "Philosophic Fakir" is moreover, designed as an essentially plastic theme where human form live incident and feeling are accentuated by expressing modelling. In "Labour" the schemalic lines of drapery are more confidently designed and the coherent simplified planes, articulate to the composition.

D. WADIA AND ARDESHIR.

The camera artists also seem to be pre-occupied with portraits —not a very healthy sign for new ambition and lofty aspirations.

Mr. Ardeshir's "An Architectural Study" and "Le Reps" with its rustic atmosphere and mellow light are, however, distinct. But the compositions which are really sure and sincere are those by D. R. D. Wadia. "The Porter's Lodge" and "Carnum", are not technical displays or flukes. They are conscious studies and the skill that grades the masses of faint light, shadows and time is the skill of the artist.

"Philosophic Age", by N. Dere is a portrait made interesting by the artists delicate modelling and accentuation of the subject's individuality.

VISION AND WORKMANSHIP.

There is vision as well as workmanship. Most of the exhibits reveal workmanship, good, bad and indifferent without vision.

And, this is true not only of the photo section but of the exhibition as a whole. The Bombay Art Society has not hitherto helped positively the artists vision, its fresh creative enterprises

"Fisherman," V. Karmarkar

Mr. Karmarkar's "Fisherman at Suswane," now exhibited at the Town Hall is thoughtfully composed and suggests an approach to sculptural subjects taken from daily environment and less commonplace than the other sculptural exhibits shown there.

CULTURAL WORKS SAFEGUARDED IN WAR

By All-America Pact

The Department of State recently notified the Pan American Union that the United States is ready to sign the Inter-American Treaty on the Roerich pact, which seeks to preserve works of art and science from the destruction of war. Secretary Wallace has been appointed by the President to represent the United States at the signing of the document by the American nations, an event which will take place at Lima, Peru, in April.

Comparing the pact with the Red Cross, Secretary Wallace said that at no time has such an ideal been more needed. "While the individual nations are working out their separate economic and national problems," he said, "it is also necessary that they recognize their responsibility as part of the community of nations."

The pact provides that historic monuments, public buildings museums, churches, schools of art and science, missions and their staffs, with all their collections and treasures, shall be considered neutral by belligerents in time of war. All institutions which seek such protection must register at an agreed tribunal, such as the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague or the Pan American Union at Washington.

Registered institutions may then use the Banner of Peace, a flag of white silk against which is displayed a scarlet circle containing three solid scarlet spheres. The contracting powers will agree to respect this banner unless the institution is used for military purposes. Violations of the pact are to be reported to the tribunal of registry.

The plan is named after its originator, Professor Nikolas Roerich, artist, scientist, explorer, and writer, who is a native of Russia though he has lived for many years in the United States. He first proposed the pact thirty years ago, encouraged by the success of the Red Cross in gaining immunity from belligerents for its stations for the care of the sick and wounded.

Besides the United States, Panama, Honduras, Uruguay and Ecuador have already named their plenipotentiaries for the treaty-signing.

Machine-Made Art

ARE ENGINEERS THE ARTISTS OF TO-DAY?

Modern Villa And The Fountain Pen

The Prince of Wales will open an Exhibition of British Art in Industry at Burlington House on Friday, January 4th. Meanwhile two books. . are reviewed in the following article which have a direct bearing on the objects of the exhibition, and may serve as a timely introduction to it

During the last hundred years various political leaders have, says a writer in "John O'London's Weekly", had ideas about the artistic problems created by the Industrial Revolution, and have tried to encourage improved standards of design in British manufactures. Up to the time of the Wembley Exhibition in 1924, the Great Exhibition of 1851 had been the most ambitious effort in this direction.

The toughest problems nowadays are obviously related to the effects of scientific and mechanical invention. Science and machinery can, on the one hand, provide nightmarish instruments of destruction; on the other hand, they are as yet badly adjusted to the service of plenty. Economists and politicians are flummoxed by a disequilibrium between production and consumption, between unemployment and over-work. Then there are the psychological aspects of mechanization, its effect on health, mental and physical, the problems of noise, monotonous labour, and so on.

Mr. Read and Mr. Gloag deal with machinery in relation to art. In neither book did I find any conspicuous reference to films, the most lavish and powerful expression of machine-made art. What other manufactures offer such stupendous reward to artists? Apart from actors, imagine Mr. Disney being tempted away from films by the more handsome offer of a great firm of printers, determined to use his talent for posters, drappers, and Press advertisements. Would a vast amalgamation of pottery firms pay a designer of genius as though he were a film star, in order to secure his designs for mass production?

QUALITIES OF ART.

The main issue is summarized by Mr. Read. "The problem is to decide whether the objects of machine production can possess the essential qualities of art." Both authors avoid the popular mistake of regarding anything except so-called "fine art" as industrial art. They do not gather into this category hand-made furniture, "studio" pottery, and other forms of intensely personal craftsmanship. They lay a proper emphasis on the adjective "industrial."

Mr. Read's approach is that of a learned critic, supporting his opinions with the wide range of allusion or comparison which one associates with the late Professor Roger Fry. His book has as many as 132 illustrations, and a number of these afford comparisons between earlier and contemporary art. Photographs from objects in the Museum of Modern Art, New York, are especially interesting. "It is the engineers," says Mr. Read, "who built the Forth Bridge and the Crystal Palace, who more recently evolved the form of the automobile and the aeroplane, who first unconsciously suggested the elements of a new aesthetic." Several illustrations in his book are of cars, aeroplanes, and technical instruments.

ART IN ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. Gloag's book is more elementary, but like any good primer it may profitably be read by people who already know a good deal about such things. In some ways his book supplements Mr. Read's He writes, for instance, about art in advertisement and display, an aspect which Mr. Read does not discuss. His book, "Industrial Art Explained," is essentially for the business man, a lively introduction to a very big subject. Sir Henry Wotton, poet and ambassador, declared that "well building" should realize the three aims of "commodity, firmness, and delight." The same criterion applies equally to the design and manufacture of different articles for ordinary use. The Design and Industries Association, founded in 1915, has taken "fitness for purpose" as its propagandist slogan, and thus interprets "commodity." What is sometimes called "functionalism" is often identified with beauty, and each writer gives appropriate consideration to this element in design and debates the connection between art and use.

Sensibility, logic, and a knowledge of art history must enter into any satisfying views on the principles of industrial design. The speculative builder too often disregards them. with hideous results. No plea of costs or mass production can possibly justify the abominable futility of countless houses which are still being put up. Ridiculous facades, deplorably prevalent in suburbs, flout sanity and taste. Why should a wretched mask of half-timbering be imposed on a house that is not primarily dependent on timber construction? If people live in houses that are very badly disguised as Elizabethan, why are they not tempted to wear similar confections of Elizabethan costume? Would an architect of ships be likely to design a small motor-liner and disguise it very poorly as something vaguely like "The Golden Hind"? Mr. Read and Mr. Gloag frown with due severity on this kind of falsity. The example of building is cited here, first because architecture is "the mistress art," and second because bad building is overwhelmingly obtrusive. Mr. Gloag quotes at the head of a chapter from Mr. H. G. Wells's "The Works, Wealth, and Happiness of Mankind"; "Painting, sculpture, all furnishing and decoration, are the escaped subsidiaries of architecture, and may return very largely to their old dependence." Mr. Gloag says that "the architect is almost the only professional type of man in the community who is trained to think lucidly about design."

MACHINERY MASSIVE ART

Some of us have to confess doubts with regard to machinery and the mass production of art. Mr. Read betrays a qualm in describing the qualities of a Chinese vase of the Sung Dynasty (A.D. 960—1279). He contrasts it with an Attic drinking-cup (about 530 B.C.) which has been turned to a perfectly smooth and precise outline, symmetrical about its axis. Every trace of the potter's hand has been carefully removed. The Chinese vase, on the other hand, still shows traces of the ridges left by the potter's fingers and the glaze has been allowed to run irregularly down the surface, and finish in an uneven surf about the foot. Admittedly any judgment between the two vases must be subjective, but I do not think there is any doubt that the average sensitive person, the man 'of taste,' would find the Chinese vase superior as a work of art. And that, I believe, is because its form has an appeal which cannot be analysed, which is not intellectual, but intuitive or unconscious. I think we may conclude, therefore, that this intuitive element in a work of art is of considerable value, even in the useful arts, and if this is a quality that cannot survive in the machine age, then, "unless there are compensatory qualities," we are doomed to an art of limited aesthetic appeal.

This is well said, and seems almost to admit that industrial art is a compromise. There certainly are "compensatory qualities," but one may be tempted to believe that machines will serve architects better than most other artists. Mr. Read writes persuasively of the asthetic appeal in machine products and does shrewd justice to the beauty of modern "gadgets." Small items of personal equipment, life fountain pens, propelling pencils, and cigarettes-lighters, oftenlackneither" commodity," "firmness,' nor "delight.' Precision can be an aesthetic quality.

ART EDUCATION

Both writers tackle the question of art education. Mr. Read's proposals are especially bold farreaching, and detailed. The whole problem has a hard economic impact, for good art is a firm step towards prosperity, an obvious stimulus to exports. Ultimately, perhaps, human beings will have a fairly clear idea as to what shall be handed over to machines and what shall be withheld from them. That is when as Mr. Keynes hopes, the vast muddle has been tidied up and the economic problem safely placed in the background of enjoyable existence, where it belongs. Surely the main thing will be to keep machines harshly enslaved. Human beings seem to be in some danger of becoming rather like those "Rossum's Universal Robots," invented by Mr. Karel Capek. The incomplete man may well be an unfortunate by-product of intensive mechanization. A creature sadly different from "the Tudor gentleman, perhaps the most completely equipped man that this country has ever known; one who could not only sail a ship and lead a troop of horse, but also read music, write a sonnet, discuss the principles of architecture, and argue on points of philosophy or theology."

*"Art and Industry: The Principles of Industrial Design." By Herbert Read. (Faber and Faber. 12s. 6d.).

"Industrial Art Explained." By John Gloag. (Allen and Unwin, 5s).

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION :::

Indian Engineer Who Spent Eight Years In Purdue (U. S. A.) University Describes American System Of Teaching

Mr. M. C. Riyat, B.S.E.E, B S M E, (Purdue, U. S. A.), A.A.S. M E, A A I E E, M A A E, M I Fuel (London, Consulting Engineer, is well familiar with the American Technical and Scientific Educational System, as he lived there for more than eight years as a student and as an Engineer. He was requested to talk on this subject by the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, and by the Science and Research Institute of Ahmedabad and in each case, this talk of his was very much appreciated and several of his suggestions have been put into practice in both the places, so that other Technical and Scientific Institutions of India may take advantage of his experience, we have asked him to let us publish the same.

Mr. Riyat being a graduate of Purdue University, in this article he is generally dealing with the system there, which he considers a typical one of the American first-grade universities, and with which he is very well familiar.

THE CAMPUS.

Different schools of science and engineering are located in one compound called campus, and all such schools combined form an American University. Usually each school has its own independent building and an able staff headed by a prominent man in the profession. All these schools co-operate together in every possible way, thereby reducing the running expenses and at the same time maintaining the most efficient and able staff for training the future leaders of the nation in different walks of life. Co-operation and efficiency is the key to the success of the American educational and industrial system.

SEMESTER AND UNIT (CREDIT HOUR) SYSTEM.

A Unit or credit-hour is usually known as one hour of class or lecture work and three hours of laboratory or drawing work per week per semester, and it forms the measure of the school work. (Uusually the exact period for teaching is 50 minutes, as 10 minutes are allowed for changing classes from one room or building to the other room or building, and for a vast American University campus, and buildings separated at times half a mile, 10 minutes' period is not much).

The American school-year consists of 9 months, divided into two periods of about 18 weeks each, called a Semester. The semester work is weighed in so many credit hours per semester (usually 16 credit hours per semester). Each school of science and engineering of 'A' Class has a four-year course and practically in all such schools 144 credit hours are required for graduation with the exception of Purdue University, which requires a satisfactory completion of about 160 credit hours for graduation.

TEACHING SYSTEM.

Unlike the teaching system adopted in the Indian schools and colleges and probably in England—where the professors do most of the work in the class as well as at home, while preparing for the classes, and the students sit down at ease, look wise and take down the notes for cramming a few weeks before the final examination—the American system puts more weight and responsibility on the students and is strictly against feeding the student with a spoon. That is the assignment made by the professor to prepare at home, and in the class he only explains the difficulties of the students when asked to do so by the class, and after this explanation he sends all the students to the board and assigns them some typical problems for working. This he does to judge the understanding ability of the students, as well as their honesty and sincerity of purpose in preparing the assignment. This also gives an opportunity to a shy student who does not want to show before the class that he does not understand some simple problems which others can, to be bold in placing his difficult problems before the professor in the class. A few minutes before the period is to be over, every student is required to explain his board work to the members of the class, so that all of them may know the solution of the problems put on the board and the professor writes down his impressions regarding this work against the name of each student in his note-book. Such assignments for the junior and senior and post-graduate students in some subjects are not necessarily from the text-books, as they have to depend for a good deal of their work on the university library, which contains well selected books for the use of the staff as well as the students.

TEST PROBLEMS

To develop the habit of preparedness at all times it is not unusual for the students to be served with the yellow papers about 15 to 20 minutes before the period is to be over to solve a problem which in the judgment of the professor is a typical one, and from which he will be able to gage the understanding ability of the students for the week's work covered in the class. This problem is marked and returned to the students with corrections, and all such problems are carefully kept by the students for going over before the Semester examinations, as similar problems are usually given in these examinations. All such test problems are given to the students for solving without any previous notice, and usually the professor tries to catch the students at such a time when they least expect it from the professor, and if he learns that the students expect a test and are prepared for it, he usually postpones it for some other day. Such problems are given to the students usually once a week, and are called weekly or daily quiz or exam. by the students. A similar exam. is given to the students at the end of each month, covering the work finished during this period in the class, and it may be announced beforehand or may not be announced, as it depends upon the good nature of the professor, but it being an hourly examination covering on the average four problems, hence equal to four daily exams. in weight, usually it is announced a day before such an examination is to be given, but the professor is not bound down by the university rules and regulations to announce it beforehand. The contact between the teacher and students is so close on account of this particular teaching method, that after some acquaintance with the teacher, (regardless of his dodging the students), the students can very closely predict the intentions of the professor regarding these examinations, and very seldom the exam. is a surprise for them, as they expect it at any time, and they are always prepared for it.

EXAMINATION SYSTEM.

For examinations at the end of the semester one week is allowed. Two-thirds to 75 per cent. of the marks earned by a student during the semester are counted in the final grade for the semester and only 33 and 1|3 to 25 per cent. is counted for the Final examinations. From this one will easily know as to why the students are not so afraid of the final examinations. This system is good for a student who has taken to the system and very hard for one who is accustomed to the Indian system.

This system may not be liked by the students when they just enter the university, but they soon realise the value of this preparedness at the final examinations, as it seems to them an ordinary thing, because they are prepared for it and they do not have to cram the things a month before the examinations as is the case in India and probably in England as well. All that they have to do is to go over some formulae.

For instance, supposing a student has been maintaining during the semester 95 per cent., and unfortunately he could not do anything at the final examinations, for some reason or other. Even then he will have 95 x 3|4 equals 71.25 per cent. to his credit, and will pass, as for passing only 70 per cent. are required.

Now take the case of a student who has been only maintaining 40 per cent. during the semester, 40 x 3|4 equals 30. At this rate, even if the student gets 100 per cent. in the final, still he will have only 55 per cent., and will fail as 70 per cent. are needed for passing. Thus the purpose of the university to keep the students prepared at all the times is very nicely served.

(Note.—Some ten years back several universities did not believe in the final examinations as it meant a wastage of some 15 to 20 days and Purdue University was one of them. Since last ten years or so almost all the American universities have adopted the final examination system for several reasons, and they now do not allot more than a week for the examinations.)

THE STAFF.

The staff in the American Universities is very well selected. All the instructors of engineering and science must have several years of practical experience in their respective lines in the industry before they may be qualified for even the instructor's position in the school, and even with rare exceptions in the case of such students who have shown exceptional ability in the school a few years of experience in the industry is considered necessary. It is really a pleasure to be well acquainted with the 'A' class professors and heads of the schools, who are usually nationally known authorities on their respective subjects, and it is the reputation of the school as well as the inspiration that comes through a contact with such eminent professors, which works as an illuminated torch, and guides the graduates towards their highest goals and brings out the spirit of leadership in their respective professions. It is a real joy to hear a professor give instances from his own vast engineering experience while explaining certain technical points and their application to the industrial problems.

SCHOOL TIME.

Practically all the universities start their work at 8 a.m. and end it at 4 or 5 p.m. with the exception of summer session from June 20th to August 20th, when the school time is from 6 or 7 to 12 a.m. This should give some hints to our Indian technical schools and others which only teach for about five hours daily for five days in a week, while in America they teach for eight hours a day for five and a half days, or 25 hours in India against 44 hours in America. Of course, much can be said on climatic conditions, but regardless of this fact there is much room for increasing the efficiency of the Indian technical and scientific schools. Lectures and recitation-classes usually come in the morning between 8 to 12 a.m. and laboratories, shop-work and drawing class in the afternoon from 1 to 4. In addition to the regular classes there are special classes of general interest to all students of different schools, which meet at 7 a.m. and 5 p.m. Imagine for a moment this pleasant and hard task of attending a 7 a.m. class in 10 degrees below zero winter, especially for a student from a hot country like India.

REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATION.

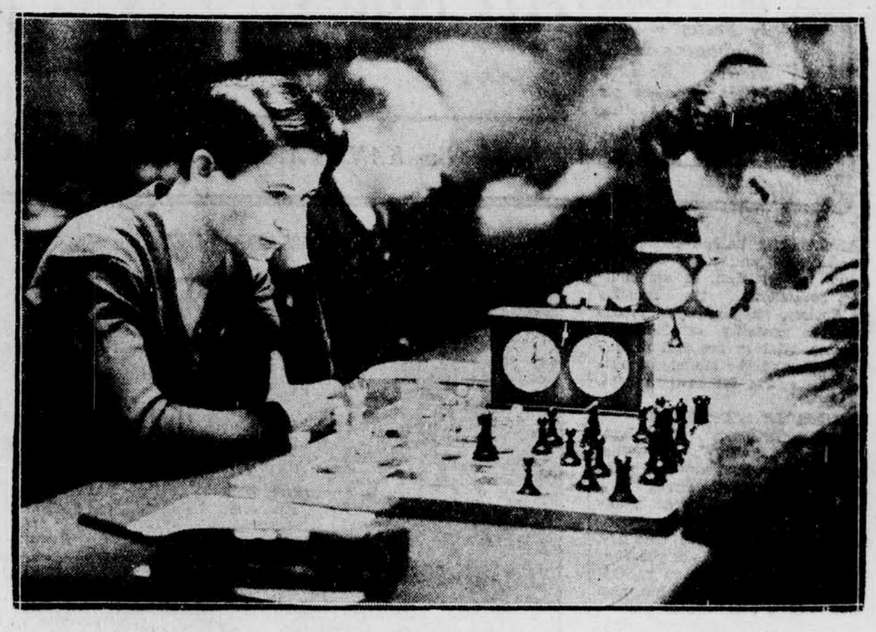
As stated before, 144 credit hours are needed for graduating in practically all the American Universities with the exception of Purdue University, which demands a satisfactory completion of

(Continued on page 14.)

SOVIET CHESS CHAMPION

Dr. Botvinek, the 23-year-old chess Champion of Soviet Russia was among the famous players from many countries who competed in the fifteenth annual Congress of the Hastings and St. Leonards Chess Club at Hastings. Dr. Botvinek is studying to be an engineer at the Leningrad Industrial Institute. He won the championship three years ago and has held it ever since.

GERMAN WOMAN CHESS CHAMPION



Fraulein Sonja Graef, the woman champion of Germany, competed in the fifteenth annual Congress of the Hastings and St. Leonards Chess Club at Hastings. A number of other famous foreign players also took part in the Congress. Photo shows Fraulein Sonja Graef in play at the Congress.

World's One & Only Woman A. D. C.

And She Is Wife Of Chinese C.-In-C.

One of the most beautiful women in the East is helping to bring victory to the Chinese Government forces now fighting Communists in Southern China, writes Reuter's Shanghai Correspondent in a despatch dated Dec. 30. The campaign is directed by General Chiang Kai-shek, head of the Chinese army, and wherever he goes in aeroplane, train, or car there, too, goes Mme. Chiang Kai-shek.

She is the only woman aide-de-camp in the world. When generals meet for councils of war she attends; when distinguished foreigners go to see the Generalissimo she acts as interpreter (she was educated in the United States), and when he sends dispatches she acts as his secretary. For more than a year Mme. Chiang Kai-shek has spent all her time—except when travelling with her husbands—at the Government military headquarters at Nanchang in Kiangsi Province.

A 10,000-MILE TOUR

At the end of their latest tour—10,000 miles through North and North-west China to see conditions there—Madame Chiang Kai-Shek came to Shanghai for just one day. During this visit she talked to Reuter's correspondent. "My place is at the front," she said. "At Nanchang we have a four-roomed cottage. Except for brief visits to Nanking or other cities we shall remain there until the Communist menace has been removed from China."

She and her husband visited Mongolia and met Mongolian princes. One of these nobles Prince Teh, traces his ancestry back to Genghis Khan, the "perfect warrior," whose victorious armies swept from Mongolia into India and even into Europe at the end of the twelfth century.

Prince Teh gave the Generalissimo and his wife a hundred Mongolian ponies, the kind with which his ancestors' light cavalry had conquered their foes 800 years before. The Generalissimo in return gave the princes modean motor--cars, in which they will drive across the Mongolian plains and the Gobi Desert.

As the Generalissimo's aeroplane was not big enough to accommodate a journalist, Mme. Chiang herself telegraphed news and articles to Shanghai newspapers. In all these ways she has been constantly helping her husband during the seven years they have been married.

AN OFFER FROM HOLLYWOOD

She was Mayling Soong before her marriage. When she was at Wellesley College in the United States it is said that Hollywood tried to persuade her to become a film actress. Her family are all Christians, and it was undoubtedly through Mayling's influence that General Chiang Kai-shek was converted to Christianity in 1931.

Mme. Chiang Kai-hek dresses extremely well. Unlike many modern Chinese girls, she wears her hair long, gathered in a knot low down on the nape of the neck and with a little fringe on the forehead, She is thirty. Both the General and his wife have simple tastes and there is nothing they enjoy so much as a ramble in the country.

Mme. Chiang's eldest sister is married to Dr. H. H. Kung, now Minister of Finance, who is a lineal descendant of Confucius. The second sister married the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the "father of the revolution" in China. She preached extreme Left-wind doctrines and now usually lives in Europe.

4,500-ROOM BLOCK OF FLATS

In connection with the L. C. C. scheme, it is interesting to read that a £1,250,000 scheme for the erection in London of a block of flats to contain nearly 4,500 rooms has been formed by an American building corporation.

The vacant site is part of the estate of the Duke of Westminster in Grosvenor Road, S. W., formerly occupied by the Royal Army Clothing Department.

NEW LIGHT ON BIRTH CONTROL

On his return from Europe, Prof. Gambers the well-known Sexologist—has written a comprehensive article on "The Practice of Birth Control" in which the subject is handled on entirely new lines and all known methods and some new ones are lucidly described. For the benefit of the masses, this article has been incorporated in the latest edition of our catalogue of Birth Control appliances, a copy of which may be had post-free by anyone by just applying for it.

NEW ERA IN REJUVENATING YOUR LOST MANHOOD

V. M. APPARATUS.

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Are You Growing Old?

DON'T

Let the shadow of old age darken your happiness. Look and feel young. Keep the love of your sweetheart and keep your husband your lover.

Be happy yourself and keep them as happy as you are. OATINE CREAM will help you, first to become beautiful, then to remain beautiful. Regularly massaging the face, neck and arms for a few minutes every night at bedtime will make your skin clear, smooth, supple and glowing with health.

OATINE SNOW used every day will preserve and protect that perfect beauty from sun, dust, wind and rain. Oatine Cream nightly. Oatine Snow daily. These two comprise all that is necessary for developing, preserving and maintaining beauty indefinitely.

THE OATINE Co., Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay.

THE ALL INDIA CHILDREN'S ASSOCIATION

Incorporating Balkan-ji-Bari

[MOTTO: Education and Entertainment]

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

Sheila's mother glowed with pride when her child suddenly and without prompting, told the little boy who had been playing with her toy-train, that he could have it to take home with himself. She felt that at last her training was beginning to have some effect.

Generous almost to a fault herself, she had been to considerable pains to combat Sheila's acquisitive instinct and to instil a habit of giving, which, she felt, would probably not come easily to an only child. Children were constantly invited to the house so that from an early age Sheila might share her toys and learn those valuable lessons of 'give and take," which are taught only by the company of other children. And whenever a present was to be given Sheila was made the donor, that she might have the vicarious satisfaction of one who gives. And now of her own accord she had given away one of her toys.

The mother's satisfaction was rather diminished, however, when a small voice later confided, "I gave Bula that train 'cos I didn't want it any more myself!" A frank admission, certainly. But how many of us, if we are to be as truthful about ourselves as Sheila was, ever progress from her kind of giving to that self-inflicted agony of parting with a gift we long to keep for ourselves? And even if we have achieved this state of grace ourselves, ought we to expect the small frame of a child to bear such pangs?

A child's affection for his toys is often incalculable by adult standards. He may be fond of a toy because he has made it, or has endowed it with imaginary properties. Sometimes long companionship has endeared it. And often a toy which has aroused no interest becomes suddenly precious when another child is playing with it or wants to take it home.

* * * *

"UNWANTED."

Parents and guardians, whose values are different from those of a child, often choose these "unwanted" toys for the exercise of generosity with the mistaken idea that parting will be easier. "Surely you don't mind giving Indra these crayons to take home? Look what a lovely drawing she has done with them—and you have another box in the cupboard." But it is just these crayons that have become more and more precious with every line that Indra drew with them. And the party may end in reluctant and sulky giving, embarrassing to the well-meaning adult, or, even worse, in tears and tantrums.

The coaxing may be concerned with a different object: Now this old teddy—why, his fur is quite worn off! Let's put him in the bag for the poor children in hospital who've got no toys of their own. You don't need him any more now that Auntie has brought you such a grand new Rabbit." But old Teddy, bald and loose-limbed though he is, has proved himself stalwart in every fray and precious after months of cuddling. The thought of his being bundled unceremoniously into a bag of old toys is only too likely to engender hatred of, instead of sympathy with, "those poor children who've got no toys of their own."

If grown-ups remembered the child's point of view they would be less disturbed when Sheila announces that she has given away what she no longer requires herself. On the contrary, they would always allow their children to make their own choice of gifts to others and would not expect them to sacrifice a favourite toy. For the delight in giving is much more likely to develop later of its own accord. If such a policy of "laissez-faire" were followed there would be fewer tears at parties, fewer grudges against the poor children who have no toys, and much more spontaneous generosity. For enforced giving will only too surely lead to miserliness when the child grows older and can at last please himself.

P. C. S.

* * * *

FOR YOUR ELDERS.

Whatever has been said above may be a good lesson for yourselves. But you must show it to your parents and guardians as well. There is much in it for them too.

And if perchance you have not followed its purpose, please tell your elders to guide you. Everything in this "Corner" should not always be for you alone: Let there be something for the elders also.

I wonder if you have been showing them this "Corner"! And I wonder also if they have ever drawn your attention to it?

Please will you tell them, and may I request all elders through you and through these columns, that I shall always be glad to hear from them their suggestions and problems for the welfare of children. It shall give me great pleasure to include them here for the benefit and knowledge of everybody.

* * * *

MOTHER.

M is for the million things she gave me,
O means only that she's growing old,
T is for the tears she shed to save me,
H is for her heart of purest gold,
E is for her eyes with love bright slings,
R means right and right she always be:
Put them all together, they will save me,
spell
A word that is the world to me:
—MOTHER!

—Sent by Sir Ruby Taylor.

* * * *

CANDLES YOU CAN EAT!

Here is a little trick you can play on your friends at a Birthday party.

You show them a lighted candle, mentioning that the Eskimos used to eat tallow candles.

Then ask them if they would like to taste one, and when they refuse, blow out the flame and astonish them by eating it all up yourself!

Of course, you prepare a special candle before-hand—from an apple. You can cut a nice little white pillar out of half a large apple, and put it in a toy candlestick.

If you are clever, you can make a stumpy candlesick out of the other half of the apple, and eat that as well!

The wick is a litle slip of Brazil nut, poked into a pinhole in the top of your "candle." The wick will burn for about a minute, because it contains oil, but don't light it till you are quite ready!

—Sent by Bro Uttam.

* * * *

MONEY MAGIC.

I will show you a figure problem, in which the answer is always the same.

Ask someone to write down a sum in Rupees, Annas and Pies, not to exceed Eleven Rupees, and to make Pies less than the Rupees.

Tell him and your friends to reverse it and subtract the smaller of the two amounts from the greater.

Then reverse the remainder and add the last two lines together. For example:—

Rs.	As.	Ps.
7	9	2
2	9	7
4	15	7
7	15	4
12	14	11

This will always be the answer. To verify, take another example:

Rs.	As.	Ps.
8	11	6
6	11	8
1	15	10
10	15	1
12	14	11

—Sent by Sis. Vidya.

* * * *

PRIZES.

The following is the result of the competitions set on the 6th instant.

Section I.

(For boys and girls under 12).

Answers: (1) Silence, (2) Water.

Sisters Hema, Padmi, Rosa, Kunti and Brothers Kanwal, Mahadev, Nabi and Shankar, eight annas each.

Section II.

(For boys and girls between 12 and 16).

Answer: The boy started with 5 as. 3 ps.

Sisters Rukmani, Kaveri, Malini, Veena, and Brothers Narayan, Gopinath, Usif and Lovel, eight annas each.

Section III.

(For boys and girls studying upto Matric).

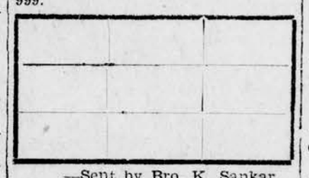
Answer: No; she never saw the monkey's back, which she clearly would do if she walked round the monkey.

Sisters Kamla, Nalini, Drupadi, Ranchel, and Brothers Raman, Jaffer, Mulji and Lobo, eight annas each.

* * * *

COMPETITION.

Fill the following nine numbers in each of the nine blanks so that the total may be 1165, from whatever side you add them:—111, 222, 333, 444, 555, 666, 777, 888, and 999.



—Sent by Bro. K. Sankar.

Let any boys and girls studying upto Matric solve the above problem and post us so as to reach us within a fortnight. Prizes will be awarded as usual.

* * * *

REPLIES.

Bro. K. V. Rama Iyer (Vile Parle): Very glad to see you are taking much interest in the "Corner." When are you joining the Association?

Bro. Moti H. Belani (Karachi): You can take your prize, Khadi worth eight annas from our Joint Secretary, Mr. Ram B. Motwane on showing this to him. Your essay is not good enough to be published: Please send another.

Bro. Anantrai D. Raval (Bhavnagar): Thank you for the form and fee. The certificate will be sent to you in due course of time.

Sis. Kamla Deshpande (Bombay): We are not sure if a Branch could be started in your vicinity. You can start with a Group, by enlisting ten members at least.

Bro. Kishin Lurdha (Karachi): No, I have not read the novel referred to by you. I will be pleased to learn that you have secured a good number in your next examination. You can compete in Sections II and III, if your age limit and class are alright according as mentioned. Your snapshot is once more bad. Please send another yet.

Bro. P. G. Narayanaswami (Madras) and Dr. H. Singh (Benares): It gave me great pleasure to hear from you. The necessary information and other details have been despatched to you. It is hoped you will substantially help the organisation.

Forms and information applied for have been despatched to all. You know, it is worth while joining the Children's Association, earlier the better. Send for the form and full particulars enclosing three-pice stamp only to cover the postage.

Children, whenever writing, should not please forget to mention their age and class of study.

Address all communications to:

DADA—"Gulistan,"

Khar, Bombay.

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

Girl students of the Chikitsak Samuha High Schoo., Girgaum, in a bow-and-arrow dance at the annual gathering of the School held on Sunday last at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

Bro. Srichand, the Editor's nephew, seriously "scrutinising the work of his "Dada." In the course of a letter, his father writes: "Srichand is now three and a half years old. He is very fond of books containing good pictures and he would refuse to go to bed without looking into one. In the accompanying photograph, you will see him enjoying your 'Radio Talkie and Electric News.' I am sure you will like his natural pose." A remarkable study, indeed, of the child's mood of a deep interest!

"THE SOAP BUBBLE" (Sent by Bro. P. S. Adhav, Sholapur).

IN THE REAL "CRADLE" OF THE DEEP.

At the wheel of the wanderbird is little four-and-a-half-year-old Ann, who has just completed a 15,000 mile water cruise. She acted as second mate to her father Captain Warwick Tompkins.

NOTICE

The interested public is hereby informed that the following books which were heretofore in Vernaculars are now published in English also, and can be had FREE OF COST.

MANHOOD LOST AND REGAINED

The subject matter is clear by name **AMRIT**

True description of the world's well-known house-hold panacea Amritdhara.

Address:—AMRITDHARA 5, LAHORE.

CASTOPHENE

CHOCOLATE LAXATIVE

ACTS GENTLY LIKE NATURE

CASTOPHENE MFG. CO., (India), Post Box 2187, Bombay.

IRISH ACADEMY HONOURS AUTHORS

Maurice O'Sullivan Gets Award For Best Work In Gaelic

William Butler Yeats presided over public session of the Irish Academy of Letters when it met recently in Dublin. The purpose of the gathering was to award the laurels to Ireland's literary giants for their labours during the last year. This was the first meeting for this purpose, and the little Peacock Theatre in Dublin was crowded with a brilliant throng of the literati of the Free State.

It was significant that the convocation took place in the Peacock Theatre, which has been intimately associated with the revival of letters in Ireland. An international touch was given by the presence of the French Minister, M. Pierre Guerlet. Others present included the American Charge d'Affaires, James Orr Denby. The Irish literary movements was represented by Dr. Lennox Robinson, dramatist and director of the Abbey Thatre, F. R. Higgins, poet, and Sean O'Faolain, noelist.

The Casement award, given in alternate years for drama and poetry, again was provided by the gift of George MacDonald of New York, Papal Marquis. A group of Irish-Americans, who preferred to remain anonymous, also presented a prize for the best work in Gaelic.

Lord Dunsany received the Harmsworth Prize for his story, "The Curse of the Wise Woman." It was announced that close contestants for this award were Sean O'Faolain's novel. "A Nest of Simple Folk," and Helen Waddell's "Peter Abelard."

The award provided by Marquis MacDonald was given to Brinsley MacNamara's play, "Margaret Gillan." This drama was one of the outstanding presentations of the Abbey Theatre during the last season.

Maurice O'Sullivan, from Blasket Island, off the Kerry Coast, received the award for the best work in the Gaelic. His book, "Twenty Years A-Growing," was a great success in America in its English translation.

Young Man (to sweetheart's young brother)—Johnnie, it may be cruel to tell you, but at the party last night your sister promised to become my wife. Will you forgive me for taking her away?

Johnnie—Forgive you? Why, that was what the party was for.

A NEW HOPE DIABETICS

A definite advance over Insulin Injections - PAN-MELITUS is capable of doing what Insulin does and more viz., the regeneration of the Pancreas and other diseased glands without the under or over dosage risks of insulin injections. Safest, simplest and most effective treatment ever devised, prevents complications, stops sugar formation in the Urine and blood, banishes all symptoms, gives strength, energy and vitality, and makes the patient feel "cured" after a short course. Free yourself from this dreaded malady by using this world's greatest home remedy for Diabetes. Get a bottle containing 100 pills from your Chemist or direct from us. Full directions enclosed.

DOCTOR CURED OF DIABETES

"I suffered for two years. I had a very big appetite, nothing satisfied me. I suffered from thirst and passed large quantities of urine. I suffered from headache, giddiness and mental fatigue. Since taking Pan-Melitus pills, my urine is sugar free now and the above symptoms have also disappeared."

Dr. M. H. J. Scudder, L.M.S., Hospital, Foreshore.

Used all over the World by Doctors and Hospitals as a routine measure of treatment for DIABETES.

Pan-Melitus

The Latest 'Insulin' Home Remedy.

CONTINENTAL DRUG CO. OF INDIA, Post Box No. 996, FORT, BOMBAY

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA

Does it trouble you? If so, please get a free particulars to know about the safe, sure, guaranteed specific of the day—Mooktae Healing Home, Kaliyaganj, E.B., India.

DEAFNESS!

Partial or total and complicated with other troubles cured radically with easy home treatment. Guaranteed cent per cent success. Particulars on request. Dr. RONTGEN, Saguna, Bengal (B.B.)

HYDROCELE Provakar Oil Rs. 2

The best approved remedy for all types of Orchitis, Elephantiasis, Hernia, etc. Application removes pain at once and removes size and weight soon. A single trial will convince. KAVIRAJ R. SHASTRI, B.A., Kanchrapara (Bengal).

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

"Is your office-boy steady?" "Steady! He's almost motionless."

* * * *

An escaped lynx from a zoo in Dakota was captured on a golf course. This must be the original golf-lynx.

* * * *

Sue—Has George come out of hospital yet?

Floss—No!

Sue—Pretty sick, I suppose?

Floss—No—pretty nurse.

* * * *

"Mummy, I was playing in the garden and the step-ladder fell"!

"Well, run and tell daddy."

"He knows—he's hanging on the window-sill."

* * * *

Prison Guard—"Ten prisoners have broken out."

Warder—"Have you sounded the alarm?"

Prison Guard—"No, I got a doctor; I think it's smallpox."

* * * *

"What has become of those lovely sideboards you had the last time I was here?" asked the customer in the furniture shop.

"I shaved 'em off, miss," stammered the bashful assistant.

* * * *

Magistrate (to motorist charged with speeding): "I suppose you have half a dozen good stories to excuse your offence?"

Motorist: "Yes, your worship. Stop me if you've heard this one."

* * * *

Teacher, wishing to point a moral on the solicitude of pastors for their flocks; "Now, children, what does the shepherd do with his sheep?"

The Farmer's Boy: "Shears 'em, Miss."

* * * *

Mr. Newlywed: Is the steak ready now dear?

Mrs. Newlywed: I'm sorry, I'm so long, George, but it looked hopeless grilled, and it doesn't look much better fried, but if you'll be patient a little longer, I'll see what boiling does to it.

He—"The cutlet is cold again, darling. What would you do if I scolded you just a little?"

She—"Make it hot for you, dearest."

* * * *

Mother: "Will my dear little Freddie's photo be anything like him?"

Photographer: "Yes, madam, but we can alter that."

* * * *

Much-married Movie Star: "Let me introduce my husband, Mr.-er-Mr.-er-er (to husband). Don't stand there like a fool! What's your name?"

* * * *

Curate (interestingly): "And what are you going to give your little brother for Christmas?"

Little girl: "I dunno yet. I gave him the measles last year."

* * * *

The woman wanted her husband to buy her a talking machine. The best he could do was to remove to a house near a hillside with an echo!

* * * *

"I hear May is going to be married again."

"Yes; she's been married so often that the wedding bells sound like an alarm clock to her."

* * * *

"I saw a baby to-day that gained ten pounds in two weeks on elephant's milk."

"Whose baby was it?"

"The elephant's."

* * * *

Customer—"These shoes I bought from you are too flimsy to walk in."

Manageress—"Our establishment, madam, does not pretend to cater for pedestrians."

* * * *

The tourist had stopped to change tires. "I suppose," he remarked to a native onlooker, "that in these isolated parts the necessities of life come pretty high."

"You're right, stranger," said the native, gloomily, "an' it ain't with drinkin' when you git it."

The Golfer (fishing for compliments)—"I suppose you think I'm a very moderate golfer?"

The Caddie—"No, mister, not yet I don't. But yer might be one later on if you improve a bit."

* * * *

Hostess (at children's party to small boy)—Well, my little man, how are you?

John (aged four)—Quite well, thank you, except for a bit of whooping cough.

* * * *

Tommy—Grandma, if I was invited out to dinner should I eat a pie with a fork?

Grandma—Yes, indeed, Tommy!

Tommy—You haven't got a pie in the house that I could practice on, have you, Grandma?

* * * *

A Liverpool school teacher is said to have asked her class to name the twelve greatest men in the world. One boy wrote:

The Everton football team 11
Charlie Chaplin 1
12

* * * *

A film actress reports that one day she was asked for her autograph by two small boys.

"Do you know who I am?" she asked.

"No," the older boy answered, "but we thought we could find out this way"

* * * *

Mike: "What's the idea of wearing a mourning band on your left leg, Pat?"

Pat: "My mother has passed away."

Mike: "But why on your leg instead of on your arm?"

Pat: "Well, she was my stepmother."

* * * *

Visitor: "And do you like Christmas pudding Tommy?"

Tommy: "Not always, sir."

"Why is that?"

"I like it very much indeed on Christmas Day. I go on liking it more and more until it has all disappeared, and then somehow I don't like at all!"

* * * *

The ultra-smart visitor wearing the very latest in hats had just departed.

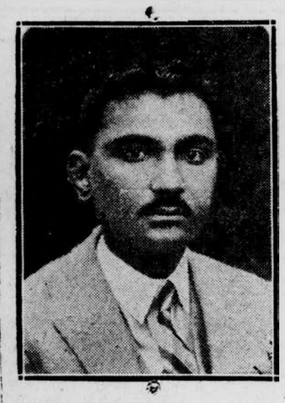
"That lady must be very poor Mummy," remarked Teddy thoughtfully.

"But why do you think so, Teddy?" asked his mother in great surprise.

"Well, look at the awful hat she was wearing," came the reply.

Dr. Rasiklal Ramkrishna Thakar, M.D.M.S. (Hom.) F.C.P.S., Secretary of the Vile Parle Citizens' League as well as the Western India Homoeopathic Medical Association, has been recently elected by the All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference to represent India at the forthcoming session of the International Homoeopathic Medical League, to be held at Geneva in September next.

Mrs. Khorshedbanu Faredoon Homawalla, newly elected Parsi lady member of the Broach Municipal School Board.



Rao Saheb R. W. Fulay, M.L.C. (Labour), Nagpur, who has been recently elected as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Nagpur Municipality, is the first Labour leader to be so elected.

Scientific And Technical Education

(Continued from page 12.)

about 160 credit hours for a degree in E.E., M.E., C.E., Ch.E., etc.

GRADES.

P (Passing).	B.	A.
70–80 per cent.	80-90 p.c.	90-100

Previously a student could get a degree even if he completed all his work with P. Grade, but since last five years or so, very severe restrictions are placed on the students who want to get degrees. That is, to receive a degree now, (especially at Purdue), a student must not have more than 25 per cent. P. Grades, must have about 40-50 per cent. B. Grades and at least 25 per cent. A. Grades, out of 160 credit hours at Purdue. Though I am talking about Purdue generally, practically the same system is to be found all over, in A. class universities.

A student must pass at least 12 credit hours in each semester, and if a student fails to do so in one semester, he will be on probation the next semester, and if he again fails to pass in a minimum of 12 credit hours he is dropped from the school, and in this case, no A class university will accept him. If a student fails in the same course more than twice, he meets with the above fate also. This system is adopted to encourage the serious-minded students only for the college education, as the State spends on a student from Dol. 500 to 1,000 per annum, and if a student keeps on failing, the State loses the money also, so this system guards the parents as well as the State against the loss of money, and this is probably one of the main reasons why only 20-25 per cent students get their degrees in four years and 75-80 per cent. drop out for lack of funds and incompetency, etc.

POWERS OF THE PROFESSOR.

A professor is at liberty to fail a student regardless of his good marks in the examinations if he has his doubts about the integrity of such a student.

If a professor is satsfied that his students should have shown better results in the monthly examinations and the results shown during a particular examination are not a gage of the student's ability, he may give a second examination to all or to an individual student, if he finds it necessary depending on the circumstantial evidence. For a 5 credit hour course a student can absent himself from the class five times during the whole semester, and if he absents himself more than five times without any acceptable reason, the professor is entitled to fail him, regardless of having even 99 per cent. marks in the course. In a case like this, the student is given a special examination on payment of a fee of Dol. 5 to the registrar, and on approval of the head of the dept. which decides the fate of such a student.

Such students, accidentally fail in the examinations, and who feel that they are able to pass the course in a special examination, mak take one on the approval of the head of the school as well as the Professor in charge of the course by paying 5 Dols. to the registrar.

SEMINAR.

Freshmen (1st year engineers) class has one hour a week devoted to the discussion of elementary engineering and industrial problems and professors eminent in different phases of engineering from all schools play their magic-band at this hour, and inspire the students to be engineers, worthy of the name of the university and worthy of being called true sons of the country. This hour in reality reveals to a student the fame of the University, the ability of the professors, and the scope of his chosen field of engineering and his duties towards his university, profession and the country. This hour in the first year lays the foundation for a student's engineering and scientific career, and clears the aims and objects of his profession.

Second year and third year seminers are more of the technical nature dealing with the particular problems of his engineering school of a simple and complex technical nature and each student is required to talk in the class on a subject of technical interest, which develops public-speaking ability in the students.

Fourth year seminar has one hour a week common for all engineering students. At this hour eminent men in the industrial field and usually the famous Alumnai are invited to talk on subjects of general interest from their personal experience to young engineers, and these 16 lectures reveal to the future leaders of the industry the obstacles they would have in their way, how to solve them, and what the institute and profession and the country expect from them.

The final lecture, which gives the finishing touch to the careers of future leaders of industry is usually given by the Dean of the school, in which he gives the number of students, who graduated from the institute, their accomplishments and thus ends the scene of engineering started in the 1st year. This seminar and Dean's lectures especially, in my opinion, are worth the price of the whole four year course, as for years the inspiring words and faces of the lecturers remain with the students, and pick him out of the rut and awaken him from the slumber, and make him do what his Almamater, profession and the country expects of him.

(TO BE CONTINUED ON SUNDAY NEXT).

WORLD OF SCIENCE

Moon—A Cold, Dead Body

American Scientist Disbelieves In Existence Of Live Craters

Predicating his assertions upon a belief that the moon is a cold, dead body, Dr. F. E. Wright of the Carnegie Institution's geographical laboratory declared in an address in Washington a few weeks ago that the surface of the moon was composed of light coloured translucent rocks.

Into these rocks, light penetrates and is reflected, but polarizes relatively little, Dr. Wright said. Investigation by Carnegie scientists has disclosed that when the earth's shadow passes over the face of the nearby planet, the lunar temperature drops, within an hour, from 120 degrees Centigrade to minus 100 Centigrade. Dr. Wright said, indicating that the translucent rocks act as insulators.

The influx of the sun's rays maintains a temperature of zero Centigrade just below this strange surface, he said.

Dr. Wright set at 25,000 feet the height of the highest mountains on the moon and at 24,000 feet the deepest crater. The lunar mountains are extremely rough, he explained, and would be difficult to traverse "even if there were water and air to support to life."

Dr. Wright's belief that the moon is a cold, dead body capable only of reflecting light, conflicts sharply with Pickering's theory that some of its craters are still active.

A committee of distinguished scientists, working with Dr. Write, have brought the moon to an apparent distance of 200, or 300 miles from the earth by means of powerful telescopes, and are photographing every foot of it in an attempt to eliminate errors in existing charts, Dr. Wright revealed.

These scientists are using every kind of modern instruments in an attempt to solve lunar mysteries.

As Dr. Wright spoke four miniature moons were exhibited to illustrate his remarks. Camera "shots" of the moon were projected on large glass globes, and the images obtained were a correct representation of the sloping features, free from the distortion present when a flat negative is uesd.

This was the first time that a globe had been used as a photographic negative. The effect was obtained by coating each globe with photographic emulsion.

In a study of the moon, Dr. Wright explained, the scientist is congronted with conditions with which he is unfamiliar, and to which, therefore, it is difficult for him to adjust his mental attitude.

WEIRD, DIFFERENT PLANET

It was a weird and different planet that he proceeded to describe. The lunar surfaces was sculptured by huge earthquakes and other catastrophic agents, and not by the action of running water, erosion, or by weathering as on the earth, he said. The moon's gravity pull he held to be only one-sixth that of the earth, and there was no water, ice, nor protective blanket of atmosphere to soften the impact of the sun's rays. From a geological viewpoint the absence of water and air on the moon, coupled with its low gravity pull, were factors favourable to extreme in surface formation. Because of these factors, the trajectories of materials thrown out of craters were from 30 to 100 fold larger than the trajectories of the same materials ejected at the same initial velocity and elevation angle on the earth.

A big Bertha gun that would shoot 75 miles on the earth, would shoot 1,350 miles on the moon due to the peculiar conditions.

UNIVERSE MAY BE INFINITE

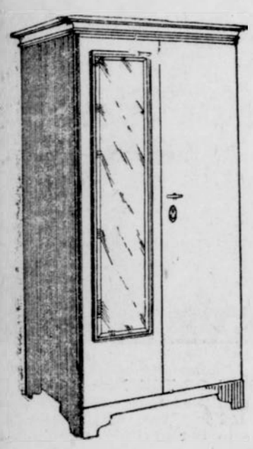
Einstein Revises Generally Accepted Theory

The universe may be infinite, after all. This statement was made by Professor Albert Einstein in a paper read before a meeting of scientists at Pittsburg in mail week.

By making this declaration Professor Einstein upset one of the ideas which have been generally accepted during the past decade on the basis of his own relativity theory—namely, that space is limited or finite.

At the same time, Professor Einstein expressed disagreement with those physicists who believe that the law of cause and effect has been found wanting and unworkable. While, he said, the atomic laws were being formulated in a fashion which made no use of cause and effect, he predicted that physicists would eventually return to its use.

PROTECT YOUR HOME



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The "Channel Grip" of their Patent Doors is so strong and secure that no pull by burglars can open them and no insects, dust or flames of fire can pass inside.

You have got valuables at home but may not have a Safe for their safe-custody, and YOU CANNOT GO TO DEPOSIT LOCKERS IN OTHER PLACES AT ANY ODD HOUR YOU WANT. Then there are expensive dresses and other valuable articles that could not be stored in a Safe.

Godrej Triple-Patent Steel Almirahs are strongly constructed to resist burglars and their doors have such a strong and secure "Channel Grip" that no burglars can open them and no insects, dust or flames of fire can pass inside. And they provide ample storage space.

THERE IS NOTHING LIKE THEM ON THE MARKET
very attractive in appearance—yet—low in price.

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Get a Godrej Jointless Safe for your home and save the bother and expense of running to Deposit Lockers.

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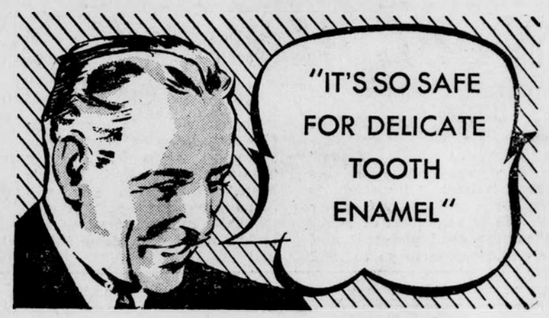
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
CAPITAL		FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:	
Subscribed	6,00,000 0 0	Lands, buildings and furniture:	3,27,199 8 8
Paid up	3,31,035 0 0	ADVANCES TO CUSTOMERS:	
RESERVE FUNDS:	4,44,647 0 2	Secured by valuable securities	31,24,580 15 2
Reserve Fund: 325054 4 7		Secured by Bills of Exchange etc.	14,87,336 14 5
Investment Reserve 24000 0 0		INVESTMENTS:	
Bad & Doubtful Debts Reserve 85592 11 7		Government Securities	10,97,860 0 0
Landed Properties Depreciation Fund 10000 0 0		Shares of Joint Stock Companies:	60,000 0 0
DEPOSITS:	58,62,486 9 7	SUNDRIES:	277,511 3 3
SUNDRIES:	6,50,980 14 10	CASH ON HAND & WITH BANKERS	9,74,810 9 1
CURRENT YEAR'S PROFITS	60,149 10 0		
	Rs. 73,49,299 2 7		Rs. 73,49,299 2 7

The year 1934 shows a gratifying progress in every Department.



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You will like the taste of Listerine Tooth Paste too. No soapy, foamy taste—just the clean, invigourating taste of Listerine Antiseptic itself. And because of this antiseptic, it is so good for your gums, too.

Brush your teeth night and morning for the next 30 days with Listerine Tooth Paste. Notice the difference—you will never go back to your old brand.

The makers of Listerine Tooth Paste recommend Pro-phy-lac-tic Tooth Brushes.

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

. . . AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER

NANDI DOORG

Tippu's Favourite Hill Station

(By B. D. BELVI, Advocate)

"This is a magnificent hill-station and I daresay it stands high in popular favour," said I to Mr. Channappa Reddi, the courteous Superintendent of Nandi Doorg, as we stood chatting near the ancient and impressive temple of Shri Yogi Nandishwar crowning the hill.

"I wish that it was so," replied Mr. Channappa in a tone which betrayed some disappointment; "I regret to say that, for some reason unknown to me and which I cannot understand, the majority of tourists are indifferent to this place. And yet, whether one is interested in the relics of the past or takes delight in the calm glory of Nature, Nandi Doorg ought to attract a much larger number of people than at present. I trust, however, that matters will soon improve," he added in an optimistic vein.

The Superintendent was undoubtedly right. I venture to hope that this article will induce some, at least, of my readers to visit the beautiful Hill at the next available opportunity.

Nandi Doorg is only 35 miles distant from Bangalore and is situated in the Kolar District of the Mysore State. It can be reached by car, bus or train. If you go by car or bus, you will have the satisfaction of seeing Devanhalli (The "Village of God") the birth-place of Tippu Sultan, which lies somewhere midway between Bangalore and Nandi Doorg. The Railway station to the Hill is Nandi on the Bangalore-Kolar Light Railway. As the altitude of Nandi Doorg is more than 4000 feet above the sea level, the weather is cool and salubrious all the year round. Even in winter, the cold is by no means intolerable. Indeed, though I visited the Hill Station in December last, I found the weather pleasantly cold, refreshing and bracing.

There are nearly half a dozen good buildings, well-furnished, on the Hill for the occupation of visitors. One of them, viz., "Oakland House" was the residence of Mahatma Gandhi for many weeks in 1924 where he recruited his health and strength after a serious operation for appendicitis. There are European and Brahman hotels and all necessary provisions are available. The Hill Station has a telephone connection with Nandi railway station. A sub-post-office, a dispensary and a police out-post are opened on the Hill during the season. The best season during which to visit the Hill station is from the beginning of March to the middle of July. Previous intimation to the Superintendent of the Hill will facilitate matters a good deal for the visitor.

ITS HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

The historical importance of Nandi Doorg is considerable. We are told that "from the 2nd to the 11th century it was the stronghold of the Ganga Kings who were Jains and who bore the title of 'Lords of Nandagiri.' After the Chola conquest at the beginning of the 11th century, Nandagiri (Hill of Pleasure) was changed to Nandigiri (Hill of Nandi," Shiva's Bull). The Hill was first fortified by the Chikka Ballapur Chiefs and later, extensively by Hyder Ali and Tippu Sultan. After its seizure by the Marhattas in 1770, Nandi Doorg was taken by General Meadows in 1791." A stone slab marks the spot where the British army made a breach in the fort wall in 1791.

Besides the fort which is in a fairly good condition, there are a number of things on the Hill calculated to claim the attention and excite the interest of the visitor. Amongst others, mention may be made of Tippu's Summer Residence, "Tippu's Drop" (a sheer precipice many hundreds of feet deep) down which those who were unlucky enough to incur the terrible wrath of the "Tiger of Mysore" were hurled to meet an awful death, the sources of the rivers Palar and Arkavati, Amrit Sarovar ('Lake of Elixir') the water of which is said to have medicinal properties, and "Cubbon House," the summer residence of Sir Mark Cubbon (Chief Commissioner of Mysore from 1834 to 1860) for nearly a quarter of a century.

The summit of the Hill commands a superb and panoramic view of the surrounding country. For miles and miles, hills and valleys lie at the feet of the spectator and fade away in the dim distance. The blue haze renders the whole landscape soft and dreamy. In particular, the picturesque Hill Station affords in an abundant measure, the distracted and jaded city dweller what he needs so sorely, viz:

"The silence that is in the starry sky,
The sleep that is among the lonely hills"

A VIEW OF THE FORT.

A DISTANT VIEW OF THE HILL.

Taking 'Spirit-Photographs'

Mr. Rishi Relates His Strange Experiences In London

(By V. D. Rishi, B.A. LL.B.)

Our chief endeavours during the stay of myself and my wife in London in September last were to obtain spirit-photographs for us as well as for those in India who wanted to have proofs by these methods. Experiments were accordingly arranged with Mr. John Myers, Mrs. Lee and Mr. Gibson, the well-known Photographic Mediums, and about a dozen attempts were made by the usual methods. Every time the plates were brought by me, initialled before exposing and developed in our presence so that there could be no imputation of any fraud on the part of the medium. The camera was also carefully examined and I can unhesitatingly affirm that there was no trickery in all the attempts. Usually two plates were exposed and the second was found to contain some extras, the first being utilised, as we were told, for gathering the power. The process was watched by us every time from beginning to end and it was a surprise to us to find some faces on the plates after development. Usually they were Indians, although not closely recognisable. The photographs were always taken by day-light and the exposure was much longer than that required for ordinary photography. Nevertheless the faces of the living did not suffer in any way either by over-exposure or any other fault.

CO-OPERATION OF SPIRITS.

The spirit friends who co-operated with us in those attempts, were very eager to have clear impressions and did their best to help us in the matter. They failed to understand why sometimes the faces of unrecognised persons appeared on the plates. The difference in the appearance of the features was explained by a familiar spirit to be due to the ectoplasm, which, he said, was sort of power, or varnish. When asked about the photograph, he admitted that he was present at the experiment, and the forehead and the nose were quite similar to his features. This ought to satisfy any reasonable man and convince him about the spirit. Faces closely resembling that of Subhadrabai appeared on the plates and she admitted that she was present at every experiment.

TRANCE-SPEAKING.

In the seances with Mrs. Lee and Mr. Gibson, besides obtaining spirit-photographs, we could witness transfiguration as well as trance-speaking by their guides. The face of Mr. Gibson when controlled by a Chinese spirit looked like that of a Chinaman and similar changes in appearance were noticed with different spirits. On the occasion when we attended the seance a familiar spirit made great efforts to speak through him, but found it difficult to convey his words as that was his first attempt. He seemed much excited and overjoyed for getting an opportunity to communicate in that way. To our great surprise he mentioned his name when we had not said anything about it to the medium in our talks. The spirit had to take the help of the guide for expressing his ideas. The sitting was held in dim red light in a family circle and was conducted along strictly religious lines accompanied with music to harmonise the vibrations. This is a common feature with many circles and greatly helps the condition necessary for obtaining good results.

SCOTOGRAPHY

Scotography is one of the gifts of Mr. Gibson and Mrs. Lee and we could see several remarkable pictures in our visit to their rooms. They were obtained without the aid of a Camera simply by holding the plate in their hands by the mediums. Sometimes the pictures are found on handkerchiefs or pads of paper. The drawings on the walls of the room were most remarkable as they were drawn by spirits with crayons without any human touch. We have left a sealed pad with the mediums and are awaiting the result with great eagerness. Many of our friends will be interested to know that they are prepared to visit India if suitable arrangements are made for the visit. It would enable many persons to have the opportunity of witnessing the phenomena.

MATERIALIZATION SEANCES

In the seance with Mrs. Henderson we could see materialized faces and hands. Direct voice was also heard through trumpets which were kept there for the purpose. These sittings are usually held in complete darkness and the sitters holding hands form a chain. The faces and hands were dimly visible, but the voice was pretty clear. It was difficult to ascertain the identities of the figures although they used to hold the luminous pads in their hands to show their faces. Subhadrabai reported next day that she was present there that time, but could not sufficiently show herself. Other sitters, nearly ten in number, could see and talk with their dear ones on the other side of life.

DIRECT VOICE AND TELEKINESIS.

At the home-circle of Mr. Hanen Swaffer, the well-known Journalist, we got further opportunities of witnessing the higher phenomena of Spiritualism. The seance continued for about three hours and was attended by Mr. Barbanell, the Editor of the "Psychic News," Mr. Arthur Ford, who can hear the dead speak and a few other ladies and gentlemen. The mediums were in deep trance when controlled by spirits and one of them, Mrs. Myers, was even dematerialised, and removed from the chair which she occupied. Voices could be freely heard through the trumpets which sometimes were floating in the room. The location of the trumpet could be ascertained from the luminous spots on them. Subhadrabai made attempts to talk through the trumpet and could just mention her name and some other words. We could feel the touch of the spirits in the sitting and the dematerialisation of the medium was clearly demonstrated by the trumpet touching every part of the empty chair. Movement of objects without physical touch was noticed when several articles were thrown on the floor from other parts of the room. The return of the medium was accompanied with a thud as she was thrown on the chair with much force.

SUBHADRABAI'S VISITS.

In all our travels Subhadrabai used to communicate with us whenever we attempted to do so according to our convenience. It was learnt from her that she was visiting Bombay almost every day and everything was going on there as usual. The information was corroborated by the correspondence which we used to get from India. She was seen on some occasions by clairvoyants and used to accompany us at spiritualists' meetings but not other places. No other spirit friends were kind enough to visit us unless invited and we had no opportunities of getting messages from them. At times we were told by some mediums about the presence of other spirits near us, but I find it difficult to believe the statement for want of confirmation.

Some of the experiments for Psychometry did not impress us and in the experiments for trance arranged for a Sindhi friend regarding a very important matter he got contradictory information which greatly puzzled him.

But, on the whole, we were much benefited by our observations which greatly added to our stock of information.

Our thanks are due to Mr. Barbanell, the Editor of the "Psychic News," and Mr. Aeschimann, Editor of "The Greater World," who greatly helped us in our endeavours, and we hope that we shall be able to do further progress in the cause by their co-operation.

WHY AND WHAT MR. SHAW EATS

(Continued from page 9.)

subject knows that the stability of a civilization depends finally on the wisdom with which it distributes its wealth and allots its burden of labour and on the veracity of the instruction it provides for its children.

Politely Called Owners

"We do not distribute our wealth at all; we throw it into the streets to be scrambled for by the strongest and greediest who will stoop to such scrambling, after handing the lion's share to professional robbers politely called owners.

"We cram our children with lies, and punish anyone who tries to enlighten them. Our remedies for the consequences of our folly are tariffs, inflation, wars, vivisections and inoculations, vengeances, violences, black magic. As to reform, we have not sense enough or energy enough to reform our spelling. Talk about something else!"

As Dictator.

If you were a Dictator of England, what would you do?

"Probably go mad, like Nero. Why ask silly questions?

How comes it that women are suddenly beating men in all directions? What is the significance of their triumphs?

"What is there surprising about them at all? Miss Johnson did not fly to Australia; a machine did, and she hung on to it and steared it.

"If you look in the day's paper you will learn that several women had babies yesterday without any help from machines. Prove to me that a man has achieved that amazing and arduous feat, and I will sit up and discuss the significance of his triumph very seriously!"

I hear that another effort is being made to get you to go to the United States and lecture. Are you going?

"I have seen a good many English celebrities after they had returned from lecturing in America, and they all looked like broken down cab-horses. At my age, the one-night stands would finish me.

Important Reasons.

"The last man who tried to persuade me to go pointed out that I should be guarded at every point against the exuberance of admirers, and could travel in such comfort and luxury that I could not fail to have the time of my life.

"I reminded him that I had already had the time of my life, and had now to consider the time of my death.

"Besides, what man can compete with his own movie-talkie? America has seen me splendidly illuminated and magnified, ten feet high, audible in every corner and visible from every seat. The prosaic reality would be the shabbiest of anti-climaxes.

"A very important reason for not going to the United States as a professional lecturer is that by doing so I should spoil a record that I have made for myself. Although I have delivered hundreds and perhaps thousands, of extemporaneous public addresses during the past 50 years, I have never taken money for one of them.

Politics And Religion

"It was in my early days, when I had begun to attract some attention as a writer, that I began to be asked to lecture by Sunday societies, in different parts of the country. The fee generally offered me was the one customary in those days, about ten guineas, on the usual condition that politics and religion were barred.

"My reply to such invitations was that I never spoke in public on any other subjects than politics and religion, and that I always dealt with those topics in the most controversial fashion. I added, however, that if I came I should not want any fee, as I should be perfectly content with my third-class fare when the distance involved a journey beyond my means.

"The invariable reply was that on these terms they would be overjoyed to have me lecture at any time, that they felt sure they could rely on my discretion in handling delicate subjects. Thus I learned that it is only the unpaid piper who is allowed to call the tune.

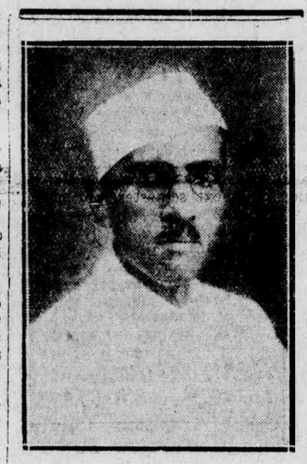
"From that time until my retirement from the platform I spoke everywhere, from the street corner, where I really learned the business, to the most select assemblies. Whenever I was announced to speak the hall was crowded and the pay-boxes full; but none of the money came to me. It would be a pity to begin selling myself now.

Before Photography.

"I am not sure that it would not have been wiser, from my standpoint, to have permitted those who enjoy my writings to cherish any illusions they may have had about my personal appearance. The probability is that they had pictured me as a most magnificent creature and that even the movie came with a shock of disillusionment.

"Undoubtedly discretion dictates that any writer who desires to retain such veneration as his readers may feel for him should keep his personal appearance a deadly secret.

"In the good old days before photography was invented, a literary man's admirer could believe, if they wanted, that he looked like a Dante. But then foolish publishers began sticking portraits of authors in their books, and let the public discover what deplorable specimens of humanity most of us writers are."



Mr. M. Samiulla Khan, B.A., LL.B., pleader, who was recently elected President of the Nagpur Municipal Corporation by a huge majority of votes, is an active social and political worker and is popular with all classes of people.

WORLD'S UNEMPLOYED YOUTH

Petition To International Labour Conference

The International Federation of Trade Unions has prepared a petition of the unemployed youth of the world addressed to the International Labour Conference to be held in Geneva in 1935.

By this means it is hoped to arouse public opinion throughout the world to a full consciousness of the acuteness of the problem of the workless youths.

In order to counteract unemployment among young people and at the same time to effect a decrease in unemployment among adults, they claim it is necessary to raise the age of admission to employment as far as possible by lengthening the school-going period, so that a more profound general professional and technical knowledge can be acquired.

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K. C. EAPEN, B.A.,
Managing Director.

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QUAKER OATS is just the food for developing the strong, healthy bodies and sinewy muscles so necessary for active participation in sport of any kind. It is a marvelously balanced food, nourishing bone, muscle, blood and nerves. It supplies vital energy and fosters general good health. Athletes, trainers, doctors, dietitians, all agree that Quaker Oats should be part of the daily diet of everyone. Whether you indulge in sports or not, you should eat Quaker Oats every day to keep feeling fit and healthy. Its flavour is delicious too.

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JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JANUARY 27, 1935

Secret Circular To Private Doctors?

Volunteer Service In Case Of War

Purpose Of Correspondence Not Clear: But Early Reply Asked For

MOVE TO REINFORCE CIVIL BRANCH OF I. M. S.?

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, Jan. 26.

Whether they will be prepared to volunteer for service in case of war or any national emergency arising, is the confidential enquiry that is being made from private medical practitioners by civil surgeons, says "The Searchlight."

The paper states that it is stated that early replies have been requested to the communication.

Purpose Not Clear

The purpose of the enquiry is not quite clear. The view held here is that it may either mean nothing more than an ordinary precaution, or it may have something to do with the question of Civil Branch of the Indian Medical Service whose continuance has been recommended by the J. P. C. as the only satisfactory method of meeting the requirements of War Reserve.

Should a majority of the reply be in the negative, the case for the retaining the Civil Branch of the Indian Medical Service will be strengthened.

Affirmative Reply Desirable

In any view of the matter, says the paper, the desirability of an affirmative reply is emphasised as being of the highest importance and it is recalled that during the last war no less than 2,000 Indian doctors volunteered for service and were given temporary commissions.

BENGAL JAIL CONGESTED

Prisoners To Be Set Free Before End Of Term

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

It is understood that the Government of Bengal have decided to release some prisoners from the Provincial Jails before the expiry of their terms to avoid congestion therein.

The Inspector-General of Prisons, it is learnt, has issued instructions to Superintendents of Jails to this effect.—United Press.

MENACE TO INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

P. C. Roy On Effect Of Indo-British Trade Agreement

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25

In the course of a statement to the Press on the Indo-British Trade Agreement, Sir P. C. Roy, president of the Bengal Millowners' Association, says:—

"It is absolutely untrue to say that the Lancashire goods will not enter into effective competition with the India-made goods, because many of the cotton mills in Bengal have taken to systematic spinning of finer yarn and produce goods in no way inferior to those of Lancashire.

'It is however, obvious that Lancashire will not stand to gain much from the Agreement, because the Agreement ceases to be an Agreement at all, if it is thrust on an unwilling party.

"If the Fiscal Autonomy Convention of India can be rendered null and void by this agreement, the Swadeshi spirit of the public can't be killed so easily. It is high time Lancashire had realised the change in the outlook of the Indian people that has come about in recent years and gave up the vain attempt of gaining its end by sheer political power."—United Press.

MADRAS COUNCIL

Adjournment Motion Ruled Out

MADRAS, Jan. 25.

In the Madras Legislative Council to-day, the President ruled out an adjournment motion to discuss Government's proposal to bifurcate the District Boards in the Presidency. The President held that the Government had been given power to bifurcate the District Boards, when the question was considered nearly ten months back. Hence there was no urgency.

The Finance Member, replying to a question regardng the budget provision for general elections this year, said that no budget allotments were made, until the budget was voted upon. The Government would propose certain allotment for the purpose during the year.

Answering a supplementary question, the Finance Member said that he was unable to say if the election to the local Legislature would be held in September. The Government had no idea, when the Government of India bill would become an act.

The Madras Legislative Council passed a non-official Bill to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowment Act, 1926, empowering the Government in suitable cases to notify certain temples and place them under special management to ensure smooth and efficient administration.

The Council will discuss the J.P.C. Report on Monday and Tuesday.—A. P.

In furtherance of Mahatma Gandhi's programme for the revival of cottage industries and the improvement of rural relief, Mr. G. Sitarama Sastri, founder of Vinayashram, Kalyana Kavur, Guntur District, has organised a touring exhibition of a large stock of articles manufactured in villages.

RURAL WORK IN KARNATAK

Kamaladevi Discusses Plan With Congressmen In Hubli

(From A Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Jan. 26.

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya who was proceeding to Mangalore after a course of medical treatment in Bombay, broke journey and spent a day here. During her stay she met several of the local Congress workers and discussed with them the question of Congress reorganisation in Karnatak. The problem of rural reconstruction figured prominently in the talks There was general agreement that the most important question that faced the Congressmen in Karnatak was the rural reconstruction question and that the Provincial Congress Committee should work out a comprehensive plan of work in the villages among the peasants

Mrs Kamaladevi discussed in outline a scheme. She had tentatively prepared for the basis of discussions with workers. The scheme was enthusiastically welcomed by prominent Congressmen here. As a result of these discussions it was decided to prepare a scheme to be placed before the next meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee.

It was also felt that Mrs. Kamaladevi and other prominent Congressmen of the Province should tour the districts to propagate and popularise the scheme and to start village organisations

Mrs. Kamaladevi has left for Mangalore.

CULTIVATION OF COCOANUT CROP

Mysore Industry Suffers Serious Set-Back

BANGALORE, Jan. 26.

Mr. A. V. Ramanathan, Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore, who had been to Delhi to attend the meeting of the committee to consider Dr. Patel's report on the Cocoanut industry in India has returned to Bangalore.

In the course of an interview with the "Hindu" Mr. Ramanathan expressed satisfaction at the results of the meeting of the Committee on the Cocoanut industry and he hoped that the unanimous conclusion of the Committee would be taken into account by the Government of India. The measure of protection recommended, he added, will be considerable benefit to the growers and the oil crushers.

When his attention was drawn to the fact that considerable excitement prevails in the Ceylon markets on account of the remarkable rise in prices Mr. Ramanathan expressed surpise that the Ceylon interests were already attempting to artificially raise the prices of copra and cocoanut oil, so as to weaken the cause placed by the Committee before the Government of India.

It is to be hoped that the quotations from Ceylon will not mislead the proper quarters into thinking that there has been a natural rise in prices. The rise in prices is not justified by the condition of the markets and the stocks. The telegrams from London and Ceylon about the rise in prices are indicative of the anxiety on the part of Ceylon interests and also the unhealthy attempts by speculative Indian importers who are already active and wish to forestall any action by the Government of India, by importing huge stocks before hand. This ernormous import is sure to pull down the copra market in India still further for some time more.

Cocoanut is one of the most important commercial crops in Mysore. In recent years, the cocoanut industry in the State has suffered a serious set back, owing mainly to the dumping of cocoanut and copra from Ceylon.

SAFIA SOMJI ENGAGED

To Wed Saadullah Khan, The "Red Shirt" Leader

It is understood that Miss Safia Somji, the prominent Congress worker of Bombay is engaged to marry Mr. Saadullah Khan, son of Dr. Khan Saheb, the Congress M.L.A., and nephew of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi."

Miss Safia Somji was in charge of women volunteers during Bombay Congress session.

Sadullah Khan is the nephew of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan,

SAFIA SOMJI

and had taken his engineering degree in England.

He returned to India in 1931 after completing his studies, but soon after he was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with the civil disobedience movement.

INDIAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Col. Bholanath To Tour Country

(From Our Correspondent.)

PATNA, Jan. 26.

With a view to popularise and strengthen the All India Medical Association and to increase its membership, Col. Bholanath, I.M.S. (Retired), President of the A. I. Medical Association will, it is understood, be touring throughout the country and, in the course of it, he may visit Bihar.

It is pointed out that although there are nearly 30,000 medical men in India, qualified to be members of the Association its present strength is only 1,200 with 26 branches spread over the country in addition to about a dozen medical associations and societies affiliated to it. As against it, the membership of the British Medical Association is 34,750 almost every qualified medical man being on the roll, the result is that the Association has been able, by its agitation and propaganda, to promote important measures, including the National Health Insurance Scheme which assures a steady source of income to every member of the profession joining it, semi-increased rates of pay of the I.M.S. and R.A.M.C. and other military services and the introduction of Municipal Health and Tuberculosis Services, which have opened up many new appointments for the members of profession, etc.

In Bihar so far there is one branch of the Association, the Patna Branch, unlike 14 and 9 in U. P. and the Punjab respectively. The strength of the medical profession in Bihar is 2,500. In this connection communications have been addressed to the medical practitioners in the various districts of this province in which the desirability of taking suitable steps to organise branches of the A. I. Medical Association in their districts, has been urged. They have also been asked to inform if they wanted the presence of Col. Bholanath in this connection.

FIRE DESTROYS 15 HUTS

One Villager Killed And Many Rendered Homeless.

KARACHI, Jan. 25.

Fifteen huts were completely gutted by a devastating fire that originated from a kitchen on the Malir Road in the village of Rahim Khan five miles from Karachi

One man was burnt to death; and two seriously injured were removed to hospital. A number of villagers have lost all their belongings and have been rendered homeless. It is the third fire that has broken out in this cold season.—United Press.

BANDITS ATTACK AND ROB WOMEN

COLOMBO, Jan. 25

Jaffna is experiencing a new form of crime wave.

Several women have been robbed recently their assailants dashing off in motor cars.

The first robbery took place a few days back when bandits attacked three women on the road, snatched their jewellery, got into a waiting car and dashed away at full speed.—United Press.

The fire in a hold of the British India vessel "Dumana" lying in quay was mastered after four hours. A number of bales of jute destroyed.

(Continued from Col. 7).

one of the rules of the Corporation is that the broadcaster must not broadcast anything that has not been approved by the Corporation it is but natural that Mr. Andrews should come to an arrangement with the Corporation as to the exact nature of the language that he should employ in the course of his broadcast. After having taken the trouble of travelling six thousand miles, Mr. Andrews cannot afford to find himself in the company of Prof. Haldane, whose broadcast, a radical, scientific view, was rejected by the Corporation, which resulted in the professor's refusal to substitute another talk. He wrote to say that he did not want to please the Corporation, but wanted to record his conviction to the wireless listeners.

NO TO MAXTON.

This reminds me of the demand made by the I.L.P. upon the Broadcasting Corporation. As all the parties were invited to speak through the microphone on India, the I.L.P. drew the attention of the Corporation that Mr. James Maxton, M.P., would like to contribute to the talks. The B.B.C. replied that the list was full. Of course, there was no prejudice against Mr. Maxton, they added.

VILLAGE SCHEME

Here is an extract from a letter from a friend in India appearing in the London gossip columns: "Gandhi is very much alive. He has started a Village Industries Association which has been greeted with the same ridicule by our governing pundits that the same omniscient authorities tended to his Salt Campaign. But the little man is impervious to ridicule; he goes quietly on (as quietly as the press will let him) building what I consider soberly to be the most constructive Socialist programme in the world to-day."

Added to this we have the testimony of Dr. Maud Royden who told me at the Guildhouse Church last night that those who scent political activity behind Mahatmaji's village movement are talking foolish things. She was convinced that Mahatmaji was honest when he declared that he was merely interested in the upliftment of the villagers and that he was not exploiting them for any political purpose.

BRITAIN GETS TRUTH ABOUT INDIA

Maud Royden Tells No One In India Wants New-Fangled Constitution

TRIBUTE TO FRONTIER GANDHI

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, January 19.

(By Air Mail).

I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Miss Maud Royden when she arrived at Croyden yesterday morning from Karachi. She told me that she had a comfortable flight from India and she felt quite fit to resume her varied activities in England from which she was cut off for about three weeks during her sojourn in India.

Dr. Maud Royden is not a politician but she did not hesitate to tell me what she thought of the Indian political situation. Of course, she is more interested in the social welfare work and consequently she would tell anyone a lot about the work carried on by Indian women to make advancement in social reforms.

NONE WANTS J. P. C. SCHEME.

Dr. Maud Royden is emphatic in her view that India does not want the new-fangled constitution proposed by the Joint Select Committee. Even women, belonging to three different organisations have rejected the reforms as they do not satisfy even the minimum demands of the people. When asked if the people of India would work the proposed constitution if the Government expressed in some form or other that the ultimate goal of India shall be Dominion Status, Dr. Maud Royden said nothing of the kind is now possible. "India to-day", she told me and my English friends, "is no more interested in Dominion Status than Ireland was in Home Rule once the Republican movement began. The national political issue dominates everything Indian women are nationalists first and feminists afterwards, as English suffragettes were during the war".

KARACHI CONFERENCE.

Dr. Royden described the three Indian Women's organisations as a Centre, a Left and a Right auxiliary of the Women's movement in India. That is why she was deeply impressed by the unanimity of the recently held conference at Karachi over women's questions as well as over the question of political reforms. To continue her story, "There were Hindus, Muslims, Parsis, Sikhs, and others. Some of the women were in purdah and in deference to them the men journalists were oblized to remain behind a screen.

Dr. Royden was amazed to find that all the women delegates knew the India Report inside out because they answered her many questions by quoting paragraphs after paragraphs and phrases after phrases from the Report.

FRONTIER GANDHI.

Dr. Royden is going to tell her British audiences from 3rd February onward that Khan Abdul Gaffur Khan is a realist, a true pacifist and a genuine follower of Mahatma Gandhi who will not kill even a fly. Incidentally, Dr. Royden paid a glowing tribute to Mrs. Naidu, her "highly educated" daughter and the most capable Mrs Asaf Ali". I understand that when Mrs. Corbett Ashby returns to London a mass meeting will be held under the chairmanship of Lord Allen Hurtford to enable these two women suffragists to tell the British women what they thought of India, her people and her political and economic problems

ABOUT INDIAN WOMEN

Two more broadcasts on India were delivered during this week. I wonder if anybody is paying serious attention to all the wise sayings of all sorts of people! Late in the evening nobody seems to be interested to hear about India when one can enjoy some continental music. It seems these broadcasts have been arranged to keep the politicians busy. But those who are interested in Indian problem are feeling disgusted at the way the controversy over India is being carried on by retired civilians, Tory die-hards, and so-called Friends of India, including Lady Layton. With all the gusto of trying to represent the viewpoint of Indian women, Lady Layton read out a catalogue of so many pitfalls in the Indian social life, how Indian women are kept in 'purdah' without sunshine.

Of course she did not overlook to tell her wireless listeners, that Indian women are very grateful to Lord Lothian for the great services that he has rendered to them. Those who heard her were left with the impression that Indians do not treat their women fairly and if political power was transferred to them, the lot of Indian women will be in jeopardy.

A GENTLE REMINDER

Similarly, Sir John Thompson tried to reply to Lord Lloyd's criticism of the Government proposals last night. The one question that a few of my friends would have liked to ask Sir John was how did he help the Indian people to aspire for responsibility when he was at New Delhi. Our memory fails us sometimes, but no Indian will ever forget what happened in Delhi on that now memorable day in the month of April when Sir John was parading the capital city as Commissioner of the place.

INDIA BILL IN DANGER.

Everyone seems to be threatening the Government over the India Bill. The Labour Party has warned Whitehall that it will move series of amendments, the Tory Die-hards have taken a vow to destroy the Bill when it comes up for discussion. Now Sir Archibald Sinclair has come forward on behalf of the Liberal Party to tell the Government that it is too will not permit any tampering of its loyalty to the Government on the India proposals. Speaking at a National Liberal Club lunch on Wednesday the Liberal Parliamentary leader after Sir Herbert Samuel declared that the Liberal Party would not join the Socialists and the Die-hards in Opposition over the India issue. But he added: "We shall reserve our rights to move amendments on such important matters, as a clear declaration that India constitutional evolution is expected to end in full Dominion Status and for a system of direct instead of indirect election as is now proposed for the Central Legislature, but otherwise we shall give firm support to the Government's policy.

ANDREWS AND BROADCAST

Eight days have passed since Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived in London. But he is still busy with meeting journalists to acquaint them with what he saw and heard in India. He had to make several trips to the offices of the British Broadcasting Corporation to consult them in connection with his broadcast on India on the 22nd January. As

(Continued in Col. 5).

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